CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,238—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1890.

CUTLER PALMER'S
WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. } Rs. 21
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... }
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... } Rs. 22-12 per doz. bottles.
"Glentromie"... ... ... }
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... }
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NOTICE.

UNTIL further notice the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMER will SAIL at 2 p.m., on SATURDAY, and commencing with the S. S. PEKIN, leaving on 27th September, the launch to convey passengers on board will leave the APOLLO BUNDER AT NOON, on the day of sailing.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, 19th September, 1890.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
B.I. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	W. A. Wheler	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5015	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
B.I. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews,	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber,	29th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5015	1000	E. Stewart,	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th ,,
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th ,,

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon, on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	
ROSETTA	3525	800	E. Crewe	25th Sept.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	9th Oct.
MIRZAPORE	3913	500	R. Harvey	23rd ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th September, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and twice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO	...	...	1st Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th October, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 10, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahorcicle	4,000	600	15th Nov. '90.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	G. Wallusching	3,800	550	21st Oct. '90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 22nd September, 1890.

ANCHOR LINE.

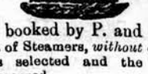
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about
ROUMANIA	3,387 T.R.	Laird	8th Oct.

THE above steamer has been built specially in view of the East Indian trade. All her cabins being situated on the Upper deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and has every comfort for first class passengers.
For further particulars apply to Graham's Buildings.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th September, 1890.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, CUTCH MANDAVI, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 27th September, calling at Varawal, Mungrole, Cutch Mandavi, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder, Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st October.

FOR KURRACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a. m. on 28th September after arrival of incoming English mail steamer transhipping mails at Kurrachi to the Persian Gulf Steamers.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 25th September, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.

S. S. "KERBELA" 1,978 tons, on or about 6th October.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND LAMOO.

S. S. ORIENTAL 1,496 tons on or about 7th October.

FOR MORMUGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on or about 30th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th September, 1890. Agents.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route*.

INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.

A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Rampart Row, Calcutta, 11, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPIRIT FLASKS,
TRAVELLERS' COMPANIONS, &c.

	Rs. a.
Spirit Flasks, Glass Bodies, leather covered, with White Metal Cups and Screw Mounts, assorted sizes ... Rs. 2-8 to	4 8
Larger sizes as above, with Sling Strap, Rs. 6-12 to	10 8
Spirit Flasks, Glass Bodies, Morocco Leather covered, with Electro-Plated Cup and Screw Mounts, Oval Shape ... Rs. 8 to	13 8
Spirit Flasks as above, Concave Shape, for the Breast Pocket, with Bayonet Catch and best Electro-Plated Cup and Mount ... Rs. 20 to	25 0
Spirit Flasks all White Metal, Screw Mounts, Oblong or Concave, for Pocket ... from	5 12
Spirit Flasks, Oblong or Concave, with Cup to come over Cap ... from	4 0
Spirit Flasks, all Electro-Plate, Screw Mounts, without Cup, Oblong or Oval ... from	7 8
Holster Flasks as above, with Bayonet Catch, from ...	10 8
Holster Flasks, covered with Morocco or Russian Leather, Bayonet Catch ... from	16 0
Holster Flasks, all Electro-Plate, complete with Cup and Chain to Cap ... from	12 0
Also a Choice Assortment of Hall Marked Silver Flasks ... from	75 0
Travellers' Companions, consisting of one pint size Electro-Plate Tumbler, with Plated Spirit Flask fitting inside, in Solid Leather Sling Case ...	36 0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WATSON & CO.'S GENERAL CLEARANCE SALE,

ANGOLAS, TWEEDS.
HATS, CAPS, TIES.
SHIRTS, VESTS, AND PANTS.
CURTAINS, BINDINGS.
BRASS, POLES, &c., FINIALS.
NOW ON
1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK, and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales ...	½ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody ...	½ ,,

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

WANTED.

EVERY POSSESSOR of a GARDEN to send us their name and address for a copy of our

GENERAL SEED CATALOGUE

for the coming season.

This is the grandest SEED LIST ever published in India, containing descriptions of nearly 1,500 varieties of VEGETABLES and FLOWERS and hundreds of illustrations.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,

LANDOUR, MUSSOORIE,

N.-W. P.

REDUCED PRICES.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

TREACHER and Co. only stock Articles from the best sources.

		Rs. a.
BATS, Best English make, Men's ...	each	6 8
Do. do. Champion match, Plain strung ...	,,	9 8
Do. do. Plain double strung ...	,,	11 0
Do. do. do. Cork Handled ...	,,	10 0
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the latest pattern ...	,,	11 0
Do. The Demon, Slazenger's ...	,,	11 8
Do. The Victor, Fortnam's ...	,,	11 0
Do. Cane and Ash ...	,,	12 8
Do. Ayres' Champion ...	,,	12 0
BALLS, best Flannel covered, match ...	Per doz.	8 0
Do. do. do. Waterproof, Seamless, perfect, the best Ball yet introduced ...	,,	12 8

		Rs. a.
BALLS, Ayres' do. ...	Per doz.	9 8
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India Rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in deal wood case ...	Per set	44 0
NETS, strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½, Regulation Club ...	each	12 0
PRESSES, in plain Mahogany, with Screws ...	each	8 0
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India Rubber Soles ...	Per pair	11 0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF GYMKHANA KIT,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FELT HATS, IMPROVED FLEXIBLE.
NEW AND FASHIONABLE SHAPES, STYLISH AND BECOMING COLORS.

IN consequence of the IMPROVED EXCHANGE We are now able to offer our new consignments of Hats &c., at the following greatly REDUCED RATES, the QUALITY being of the same HIGH CLASS as heretofore.

Black Flexible Felt Hat Various Shapes Dun Brown Flexible Felt Hat Terra Cotta Flexible Felt Hat Beaver Flexible Felt Hat Nutria (Brown) Flexible Felt Hat Pearl (Grey) Flexible Felt Hat	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	Rs. 9 CASH or V. P. P.
Tweed, Home-spun Vienna & Cashmere Eton Caps. A large assortment of checks stripes and self colors.		Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.

Pearl Straw Boating Hats, Extra Heavy Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been DECLARED for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, and will be payable on or after the 25th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 15th instant.

By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1890.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Company Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 18, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of September, 1890, at 3-30 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1890; and to sanction the declaration of a dividend.
2. To elect Directors in place of Messrs. Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia and N. S. Glazebrook, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd September to 6th October, 1890, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.

At the conclusion of the business of the Annual General Meeting an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at which it is intended to propose the following special Resolution,

That article 111 of the Articles of Association be amended by the addition of the following words after the words "Fixed by the Board." "The Board may also from time to time depute any one or two of its members to proceed on tour for the purpose of visiting and inspecting the Factories of the Company or any one or more of them or for any other purpose which the Board may deem advisable in the interests of the Company, and the remuneration of each Director so proceeding on tour until fixed in manner provided in Article 94 hereof shall be Rs. 30 per day for every day he shall be absent from Bombay in addition to his travelling expenses.

By order of the Directors,
A. W. CAMPBELL,
Chief Agent.
Bombay, 15th September, 1890.

HAND BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a compilation of decisions &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha together with appendixes and a copious index."
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE ... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL, POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA ARE RESPECTFULLY requested to bear in mind that the Adelphi Hotel is now open, and has been most elegantly fitted and furnished. The Bed-rooms, both double and single, are large and airy, and the Proprietor has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First Class and the Best Hotel in Poona.

The Dining and Drawing Rooms and Parlour are large and airy, with a [illegible] Square Piano, by Messrs. Marcks & Co., having been furnished in a most elegant style.

The Cuisine is under the immediate Superintendence of a Competent Chef.

A trial is earnestly solicited.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, Adelphi Hotel, Poona.

EASTERN MORTGAGE AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.
Capital £1,000,250.
ADVANCES

Made as a first charge upon Mortgage of Freeholds, Stocks, Shares, and other approved Securities.

LONDON INVESTMENTS.

State, Municipal, and other Public Loans negotiated and issued upon the London market.

For all particulars apply direct to the Agents.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.

Twelve months ... Rs. 26
Six months ... ,, 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay. or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct or the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d per quarter.

OFFICE Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

WANTED, a Second-Class Certificated ENGINEER, for erecting one new Nasimith Wilson and Co.'s half press and finisher Engines, Pumps and Boiler, &c., for a Cotton Pressing Factory and work. The same along with the existing Cotton Ginning Factories, near the Anklesar Station. None but a thoroughly experienced Engineer in the erection and working of Nasmith Wilson Cotton presses need apply to the undersigned with copies of testimonials of previous services, stating terms and salary required.

PESTONJI NUSSURWANJI GINWALLA,
Abkari Contractor, Ahmedabad.

VERY RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

OFFERS WANTED, for a very strong and pucka built property situate, opposite the Bombay Gymkhana, Esplanade, known as Victoria Hotel. The property commands an entirely Westerly view and sea breeze, and is of the best designs Offers open till 30th September, 1890. For conditions of sale and other particulars apply to "F. C. K.," care of this paper.

FOR SALE.

A STRONG elegant Phaeton in excellent order, and a pair of fast-trotting Cabuli Horses. Believed sound. One carries a lady. Owner gone to England. Lot or separate. Apply to Mr. KIRKHAM, Char Bungalows, Poona.

FOR SALE.

THE GADBROOK ESTATE. Nellacottah Wynaad, containing 585 acres of which 117 acres are Planted with Coffee and 50 with Cinchona and 30 are felled cleared and pitted ready for planting with 2 Bungalows and Coffee and Cinchona Bark stores, Pulper &c thereon.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. BARCLAY and MORGAN, Madras.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

A BRAND new English-built light mail Phaeton, suitable for one or pair of Arabs or Walers, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.

Brand new handsome and light English-made VICTORIAS, also suitable for one or pair of Arabs by the same maker.

A few second-hand English-made BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS, &c.

And a few sets of pair HORSE and single English-made new silver and brass mounted harnesses.

WANTED, an ARAB or WALER charger up to 13 stone and quiet on parade.

TO LET.

A well furnished HOUSE on Malabar Hill, in a good situation for four months of the season commencing from 15th November next.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.
Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents is India, and avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS ...	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS ...	£20
MASTIFFS ...	£20 ,,
BOARHOUNDS ...	£20 ,,
BULL DOGS ...	£20 ,,
BULL TERRIERS ...	£10 ,,
FOX TERRIERS ...	£10 ,,
IRISH TERRIERS ...	£10 ,,
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS ...	£20 ,,
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS ...	£10

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

IMPORTANT.

RE EXCHANGE.

IN consequence of the present favourable Rate of Exchange, MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, have pleasure in intimating to the Public that they have made an all-round Reduction on the Prices of their Goods of 15 per cent.

15 per cent. on GOLD WATCHES.
15 per cent. on SILVER WATCHES.
15 per cent. on CLOCKS.
15 per cent. on CHRONOMETERS.
15 per cent. on WATCH CHAINS.
15 per cent. on CHARMS.
15 per cent. on RINGS.
15 per cent. on BROOCHES.
15 per cent. on EARRINGS, &c.
15 per cent. on SILVER JEWELLERY.
15 per cent. on ALL JEWELLERY.
15 per cent. on ELECTRO-PLATE.
15 per cent. on SILVER PLATE.
15 per cent. on PIANOFORTES
15 per cent on ORGANS.
15 per cent. on MUSICAL BOXES.
15 per cent. on BICYCLES.
15 per cent. on TRICYCLES.
15 per cent. on ALL MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.
15 per cent. on EVERYTHING.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

WATCH, CHRONOMETER & CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450	Bore Sporting, 9 Shots ...	Rs. 100.
500	,, Express, 5 do. ...	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450	,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder) ...	Rs. 65.
500	,, do. ...	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to
KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT or an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age (or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the

Day of 18

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name
Address
Occupation
188

Full Particulars on Application and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDIES, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, bothin BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS in the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1862 ...	£309,690	0 0
,, 1885 ...	£988,156	0 0
,, 1886 ...	£955,033	0 0
,, 1889 ...	£1,104,173	16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to ...	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS ...	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174 12 4	1884	£5,348,407	9	2
1879	£4,260,595 15 1	1889	£6,161,508	13	11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £1,379,000 were granted during 1889. This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £45,000, and now amounts to £974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £353,643, and now amount to £7,313,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL ...	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL ...	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL ...	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld., BOMBAY.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act

Capital, Rs. 200,000, in Shares of Rs. 25 each.

SHARES STILL AVAILABLE.

LOANS granted on the Security of all descriptions of Property and Jewels, at moderate rates of Interest.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED FOR FIXED PERIODS.

SWIFT & FARROW,
Secretaries and Agents.

OFFICES :—9, Hummum Street.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK.

OPEN DAILY AS FOLLOWS:—
From 10 to 12 a.m. Ladies
From 2 to 4 p.m. Gentlemen
From 5 to 6-30 p.m. All.
Admission, 8 Annas; Skates, Free.

The Rink will be open on the following nights from 8-30 to 11 p.m.

SATURDAY, 27th September.
WEDNESDAY, 1st October.
SATURDAY, 4th October, 1890.
Admission, Re. 1.

The Rink will be CLOSED for repairs on the 5th October, 1890, and will probably RE-OPEN, about 24th October, 1890.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING)

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION IN TRAIN SERVICE.

ON and from the 1st October, 1890, the PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE on the B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY'S system will be as follows:—

DOWN TRAIN.

	Stations.	Ordy.	Ordy.	Mail.	Ordy.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
	Bombay (Colaba) ....Dep.	6 30	11 40	21 30	...
	Surat ....Dep.	16 50	22 15	4 10	7 35
	Broach ....Dep.	18 49	0 25	5 28	9 40
	Baroda ....Dep.	21 2	3 0	7 0	12 15
	Ahmedabad....Arr.	0 38	6 20	9 5	15 35
Wadhwan Extension.	Ahmedabad ....Dep.	..	..	9 35	15 45
	Wadhwan ....Arr.	..	..	12 35	20 0
			Mixed.		Local Mixed.
	Ahmedabad ....Dep.	..	15 0	9 50	20 0
	Abu Road.. ....Dep.	..	23 16	15 58	6 0
	Ajmere ....Arr.	..	11 35	0 57	22 45
			Mixed.	Mixed Mail.	
H. & S. N. Ry.	Ajmere ....Dep.	..	14 0	4 10	..
	Khandwa....Arr.	..	22 0	10 35	..
	Ajmere ....Dep.	..	12 10	1 17	18 0
	Jeypore....Dep.	..	17 57	5 15	1 49
Agra Br.	Agra ....Arr.	..	4 46	14 25	..
Cawnpore Br.	Cawnpore....Arr.	..	14 17	3 20	..
	Delhi—R. M. Ry ....Arr.	..	6 0	14 0	20 25
	„ N. W. Ry ....Dep.	..	6 30	14 30	22 0
R. F. Ry.	Ferozpore Cant.				
	R. F. Ry ....Arr.	..	14 45	3 55	..
	N. W. Ry....Dep.	..	17 1	4 50	..

UP TRAINS.

	Stations.	Ordy.	Mixed.	Mail.	Local Mixed.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M. Thro' Pass.	H. M.
R. F. Ry.	Ferozpore Cant.				
	N. W. Ry....Arr.	..	10 27	22 15	..
	R. M. Ry....Dep.	..	11 0	23 15	..
	Delhi—N. W. Ry ....Arr.	..	...	11 31	22 29
	„ R. M. Ry. ....Dep.	..	17 0	14 0	22 55
Cawnpore. Br.	Cawnpore ....Dep.	..	15 0	0 10	..
Agra Br.	Agra ....Dep.	..	19 0	11 50	..
	Jeypore ....Dep.	..	7 12	22 44	15 2
	Ajmere ....Arr.	..	12 49	3 0	22 10
H. & S. N. Ry.	Khandwa....Dep.	..	3 30	16 30	..
	Ajmere ....Arr.	..	11 0	0 5	..
	Ajmere ....Dep.	..	13 19	3 25	4 50
	Abu Road ....Dep.	..	2 50	12 51	21 35
	Ahmedabad....Arr.	..	10 35	18 30	7 20
			Ordy.		
Wadhwan Extension	Wadhwan ....Dep.	..	7 5	15 50	..
	Ahmedabad ....Arr.	..	11 5	18 55	..
			Ordy.		Ordy.
	Ahmedabad ....Dep.	6 35	11 25	19 30	2 10
	Baroda ....Dep.	10 15	14 55	21 40	5 45
	Broach ....Dep.	12 48	17 15	23 10	8 15
	Surat ....Dep.	14 50	9 20	0 40	10 10
	Bombay (Colaba) ....Arr.	..	5 55	7 10	20 15

Note.—For detailed timings, see the issue of the Company's Guide and Coaching Tariff for the last quarter of 1890, and the Sheet Time Bill.

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
General Tariffic Manager.

Bombay, September 20, 1890.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.
—FOR SALE.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS received on 23rd September, 1890, FOR SALE at Annas 10 per Shilling:—

	s.	d.
FICTION.		
My mother and I: a Girl's Love Story; by the Author of John Halifax, Gentleman	3	6
Miss Kate; by "Ritta".....	2	6
Romance of Jenny Harlowe and Sketches of Maritime Life; by W. Clark Russell	2	0
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Frays and Forays; by Capt. G. J. Younghusband	1	0
Labour Movement in America; by Richard T. Ely, Ph.D.....	5	0
Memoirs of the Extraordinary Military Career of John Shipp, late a Lieut. in His Majesty's 87th Regiment, written; by himself	5	0
Pericles and Aspasia; by Walter Savage Landor,	1	
Sermons for the Times; by Chas. Kingsley	3	6
Summer Holiday in Europe; by M. Elizabeth Blake.....	2	6
Things Japanese; by Basil Hall Chamberlain...	7	6
Teufel The Terrier, told; by J. Yates Carrington	1	0
TRAVEL.		
Journal of Marie Bashkirtseff; by Mathilde Blind. 2 Vols.....	24	6
UNUSED BOOKS AT 8 ANNAS PER SHILLING.		
Bondman (The): A New Saga; by Hall Caine...	2	6
Confessions (The): of S. Augustine, Books I.-X..	1	0
Contemporary History of the French Revolution; by F. Bayford Harrison.....	3	6
Derrick Vaughan, Novelist; by Edna Lyall	2	6
Free Lances: a Romance of the Mexican Valley; by the late Captain Mayne Reid	2	6
Fair Phyllis of Lavender Wharf: a realistic Romance; by James Greenwood.....	1	6
Greville Memoirs: A Journal of the reigns of King George IV. King William IV. and Queen Victoria; by the late Charles C. F. Greville, Esq., edited by Henry Reave, C.B., D.C.L. in 8 Volumes, each	6	0
Head Station; by Mrs. Campbell-Praed.....	2	6
Herbert's Poems and his collection of Proverbs called Jacula Prudentium	1	0
Iron Steel Manufacture; by Arthur H. Hiorns...	3	6
Joseph Rogers, M.D., Reminiscences of a Workhouse Medical Officer; by Prof. Thorold Rogers	8	0
Ocean of Air; by Agnes Giberne, 16 Illustrations	5	0
Prose Works of the Right Reverend Thomas Ken, D.D.; by Rev. W. Benham, B.D.....	1	0
Rule and Exercises of Holy Living; by Jeremy Taylor, D.D.....	1	0
To Call Her Mine etc.; by Walter Besant.....	6	0
Vanity Fair: a Novel without a Hero; by W.M. Thackeray.....	1	0
Whitaker's Almanack for 1890.....		
Wuthering Heights; by Emily Bronte.....	1	0
Young Girl's Life; by B. L. Farjeon	2	6
SECOND-HAND BOOKS IN GOOD CONDITION AT 6 ANNAS PER SHILLING.		
Cost of a Lie; by Mrs. H. Lovett Cameron.....	2	0
Daughter of Heth; by William Black.....	2	0
Folly Morrison; by Frank Barrett.....	2	0
Fleuretto after the French of Eugene Scribe: by Frank P. Clark.....		0
Joy, or the Light of Cold-Home Ford; by May Crommelin.....	2	0
Late Mrs. Null: by Frank R. Stockton.....	2	0
Lady Lovelace by C. L. Pirkis	2	0
Like and Unlike: by the Author of Lady Audle's Secret etc	2	0
Moondyne, a Story from the Under-World: by John Boyle O'Reilly	2	0
Moths: by "Ouida".....	2	0
No Quarter: by Capt. Mayne Reid	2	0
Only a Love Story; by Iza Duffus Hardy.....	2	0
On the Fork'sle Head; by W. Clark Russell.....	2	0
Pre Goriot; by Honore De Balzac	12	0
Strathmore, by "Ouida".....	2	0
Stories Weird and Wonderful: by J. E. Muddock	2	0
Struggle for Fame; by Mrs. J. H. Riddell.....	2	0
Vaia's Lord; by Jean Middlemass.....	2	0
What Hast Thou Done; by J. Fitzgerald Molloy	2	0

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "ROUMANIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed Warehouse. All claims, must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to Survey damages &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 24th September, 1890.

RECEIVED PER S.S. "ROSETTA,"

GOLD AND SILVER

WATCHES

BY

JOHN JONES, 338, STRAND.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

ESTABLISHED 1847.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned for the SUPPLY of from two to ten tons of the best NAGPUR or CAWNPUR WHEAT, or an equivalent quantity of FLOUR, *atta*, for the use of Punjabi labourers for a period of two years.

FRANCIS J. E. SPRING,
Executive Engineer, Kistna Bridge, Bezwada.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is prepared to receive applications for the OCCUPATION OF PLOTS of GROUND, at the Colaba Cotton Green, during the ensuing Fair Season.

Particulars regarding rents, &c., can be obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1890.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that my servant named KURSANDASS POONJA has DISAPPEARED with SIX CURRENCY NOTES of Rs. 1,000 each of the Bombay Circle Nos. s-58 95028 to 95033 which were entrusted to his care yesterday for payment and are therefore warned against receiving or exchanging any of them. Any person giving information that will lead to the recovery of the notes or the whereabouts of my said servant will be well rewarded.

OOKERDA KHETSEY.
Holi Chuckla, Fort.

Bombay, 24th September, 1890.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!!

MUNK'S MAGNETIC

ASTHMA BALSAM.

A SPEEDY CURE FOR

WHEEZING AND WHISTLING ASTHMA,
SPASMODIC ASTHMA,
HUMID OR SPITTING ASTHMA,
REGULAR OR PERIODICAL ASTHMA,
SUFFOCATING ASTHMA,
CROWING ASTHMA,
NERVOUS ASTHMA,
DRY ASTHMA,
WHATEVER CAUSE ASTHMA.

Per Bottle, 2s. 9d. or Rs. 2.

Agents in BOMBAY:—F. S. Madon & Co., Mohunlal Amarsi & Co., Nathoo Mooljee & Co., and Hurjee Mooljee & Co.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 2, Lalal Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th October, 1890, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business, viz:—

To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1890.

To declare a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re-election.

To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

TAPIDASS VURJDASS AND CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd September 1890.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 1st to Wednesday, the 8th October, 1890, both days inclusive.)

THE NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Pachora Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 3rd day of October, 1890, at 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes following, namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st July, 1890.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors, one in the place of Mr. Dorabjee Framjee Panday, who disqualified himself under articles 61 and 64 of the Articles of Association of the Company, and another in the place of Mr. Pestonjee Rawasjee, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year, and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th day of September, 1890, to the 3rd day of October, 1890, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

MATHURADASS GOCULDASS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

No. 1, Bruce Lane, Bombay, September 20, 1890.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on MONDAY, the 29th of September, 1890, at 4 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1ST. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1890.
2ND. To declare a Dividend.
3RD. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4TH. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5TH. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd September, to 30th September, 1890, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
for the Hyderabad (Dn.) Spg. and Wg. Co., Ld.,

J. S. KEAY.
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent,

F. W. SHAW.
By p. pro.: John Fleming & Co., his Attornies.

Bombay, 19th September, 1890.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

OOTACAMUND.

FOR SALE.

BURNFOOT.—The property of the late SIR SALAR JUNG—to be SOLD by order of the Committee of Administration. Situate in a very picturesque and healthy position on the Ooty—Coonoor Road; containing:—Ball-room 46 ft. by 16½ ft., Verandah 46 ft. by 10 ft., 9 Bed-rooms, 6 Dressing rooms, 1 Nursery, 1 Dining room, 8 Bath-rooms, 1 Maity's room, 1 Store room, 2 Coach houses, Stabling for 6 Horses, Poultry houses, Lawn Tennis and Badminton Courts.

Furnished with Lamps, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Furniture, &c.

Acreage about 24·49.

Well Timbered Park-like grounds.

There is a plantation of about 10,000 blue gums and an abundance of pure Spring Water.

As sanction has been given for constructing the Nilgiri Railway, and work is to be commenced forthwith, this desirable property must become very valuable.

Apply to

CAPT. F. BEAUCLERK, R.E.,
Secretary and Member of Committee,
Hyderabad, Deccan,
Or
A. DREW,
Ootacamund.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... $8,168,062·50
RESERVE FUND..... $5,482,127·2
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... $8,168,062·50

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq. | B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq. | Hon. A. P. Maclaren
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | L. Poesnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick. | D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—T. JACKSON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING CO., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking.	Hamburg.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mango Lane Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL .....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY, S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £166,500
RESERVE FUND £140,000

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all disorders from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus.

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

EYESIGHT!

THE necessity for proper testing of the sight before ordering Spectacles cannot be overrated. We have the highest medical authority confirmed by daily experience that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight, and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common Spectacles now so generally sold by those who keep an ill-assorted collection just to complete a miscellaneous stock.

We make this department of our business a speciality, and we claim to have the largest and most complete stock in India. Our Opticians being thoroughly practical men, we can guarantee the correction of the defects and irregularities of the sight by optical means.

DR. A. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

Have always been and always are by a very long way the best procurable, and owing to the present favorable rate of exchange, we have been able to reduce their prices, which though very little in advance of other Houses the slightly extra cost is more than compensated for by their superiority and perfection.

It is well known to us from experiments that a great deal of discomfort must arise from the use of spectacles with ill-fitting frames, for instance a pair of lenses in frames a little too wide or a little too narrow would compel the patient to look through the inner or outside sides of the lenses or through their prisms instead of through their centre and which must necessitate a call upon the convergence muscles for increased effort at a time when the accommodation muscles are relaxed. This cannot but be a source of discomfort at all times and a source of danger to the eyes. Several instances have been known in which discomfort in wearing spectacles has been removed as soon as lenses of the same power were put into frames adopted to the requirements of the wearer.

Every precaution is taken by us to supply not only the best lenses procurable but also to supply frames in which the lenses are so placed as to make the wearing of spectacles a pleasure.

STEEL FRAMES.

Single Temple or Turn-pin .....from Rs.	6
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ..... „	15
Folders or "Pince-Nez" .....from „	6
Do. do. Dr. Menist's ..... „	15

SILVER FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks ..... „	20
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's..... „	25
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Spectacles ..... „	24
Do do. do Dr. Menist's ..... „	30
Folders or Pince-Nez, with Steel Springs ..... „	20
Do. do. do. Gold Springs ..... „	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ..... „	25

GOLD FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks, oval or pantascopic from „	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's..... „	45
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Hooks ..... „	35
Do, do. do. Dr. Menist's..... „	55
Folders or Pince-Nez, Japanese Springs .....from „	30
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's..... „	40
Do. do. non-pressure springs ..... „	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's..... „	45

GLARE PROTECTORS.

Steel Framed Globular Glare Folders, Hooks or Turn-pins .....from Rs.	3
Silver Framed do. do. .....from „	18
Gold Framed do do. .....from „	35

STIRRUP OR "D" EYE PROTECTORS.

Steel or Nickel Turn-pin, Single Temple or Hooksides from „	6
Silver do. do. do. ...from „	25
Gold do. do. do. ...from „	60

JAPANESE CUPS OR GLARE AND DUST GLASSES.

Blue Steel Frame, Velvet Rimmed.....from Rs.	4
Silver do. do. .....from „	30
Gold do. do. .....from „	75

LORGNONS.

A very elegant form of optical relief specially designed for Ladies. Best quality, in substantial engraved Gold Cases, and fitted with Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles ..... Rs.	100
Decorated Tortoise Shell, inlaid with Mother-O'Pearl or in plain Mother-O'Pearl, with Silver Mounts... „	25
Tortoise Shade long handle, without middle joint, very fashionable..... „	20

OXFORDS OR SINGLE EYE-GLASSES.

GLASS.....Re. 1-8 each. Pebbles .....Rs. 8 each.

ATTACHMENTS.

Eye-glass Cords, Black Silk ..... 4 for Rs.	1 0
„ Wirebound, very fine .....each Re. 1 and „	1 8
„ Chains, Silver or Aluminium .....each „	3 0
„ „ Gold .....each from „	10 0

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of piracy an imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT T. 33. Russell's Street Bloomsbury; London.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT,

RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS

AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1 d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ,

OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR IN

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	6 pr. ct.	Rs. 910
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	975
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12	5 pr. ct.	155
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	820
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	220
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	530
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,800	1,800	55	300
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,300
English Press and Manfg. Fort	400	250	..	Rs. 20	165
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	20	500xd
Hengoll Press Co., Ld.	450	450	300	30	450
Khangaum	750	100	all	..	160
Mahmadpura-Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	210	450	450	54	410xd.
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	65
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	50	440
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	150xd
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	565
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	11	97½
Sahapathy(Bellary)	602	500	500	40	375
Sassoon	500	500	50	120	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	2	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	50	500
Volkart	1,200	250	250	..	200,
	..	1,000		60	700

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	445
Anglo-Indian	9,315	100	100	2	60
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	600
BombayCotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	395
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	925
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	890
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	525
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	575
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	430xd
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	455
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	520
Evanjee Petit	11,250	1,000	1,000	15	415
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	825
Hinguphat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullougha	1,500	500	500	25	500
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	715
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	..	375
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	940
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	530
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	317
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,000	250	250	10	235
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	770
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	545xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	570
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	164x
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	805
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Mahboob Shahi Mills (sulburgai	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nm
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,125xd
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	92
Morarji Gocul-das	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,610
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	605
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	330
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	10
Presidency Mills Co Ld.)	713	1,000	1,000	35	1,030
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
SholaporeMills.	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,325
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Southern India.	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	240
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	590
Swadeshi Mills.	3,000	500	500	Nil.	290
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	340
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	635
QueenMills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	700
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	940xd
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	630

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	..	£18	..	do.	42)

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 7½	220 / 170
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	100
Bapty Bros.	6,625	200	185	18	37
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,180
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	870
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	90 x i
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	620
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	770
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills.	1,500	200	200	..	182
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer &Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Surety-ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 ex i
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	25½	320
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Mahurance Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	50
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	70
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	135
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	65
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	362xi
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N Dvd	1,000
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	60
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	85
Treacher and Co	2,000	500	all	85	1,025
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	11¼
Western India Flour	...	..	..	..	20

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	20-4
China Leaf	„	20-8
Pekin Bar Gold, New	„	19-6 nom.
Pekin Bar Gold, Old	„	19-8 „
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	„	19-8
English Sovereigns	„	12-13
English Sovereigns, Dragons	„	12-12
Bar Silver 17	„	106-7
Bar Silver 17½ Betterness	„	105-10
Spoon Silver	„	105 „

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Concert, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 9 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Temperance Hall, Colaba, Temple of Refuge Lodge, 8 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Clan Graham (s), from Liverpool ; and Roumania (s), Glasgow.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Thibet (s), for China ; Karagola (s), Karachi, &c. ; and Sandsworth (s), Calcutta.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 20th September, 1890, shows a decrease of Rs. 1,111 in the total earnings.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Mr. Ookarda Khetsey, a merchant, residing in Borah Bazaar Street, reports that he gave his servant, named Kursondass Poonja, on Tuesday morning Rs. 6,000 to pay to a Marwaree, named Govindass Jankeedass. The servant returned, and stated that he had paid the money, but on enquiries being made, it was ascertained that the amount had not been paid. The servant has since absconded.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme, at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

Lancers.....The Connaught.....D'Albert.
Trio .....Buondelmontie .....Pagini.
Valse.....Night and Morn.....Bucalosi.
Selection .....Lucrezia Bergia.....Donizetti.
Valse.....Visions D'Amour.....Delbruck.
Polka.....Bonne Bouche.....Waldteufel.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector George brought up on remand and charged Sooka Suddoo, a hack victoria driver, before Mr. Richardson, with driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner, at Kappad Gally, on the 17th instant, and thereby ndangering human life, and causing injury to a woman, named Mooktee. It appears on the date in question the accused was driving his vehicle at a racing pace, and before the woman could get out of his way she was knocked down and the horse trod on a toe of her left foot, and completely severed it. Sooka Suddoo, on admitting the truth of the complaint was convicted and fined Rs. 3 0. The fine, if recovered, is to be awarded to the complainant in compensation for the injury she had sustained.

OBSTRUCTING THE THOROUGHFARE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mahomed Ali Shumsudin was charged by police havaldar, named Shaik Oosman Cadir, with causing obstruction in the public street, on the 10th instant. The accused had placed about a dozen boxes in a position, which obstructed the general traffic in Babu Serang Street, and took no heed of a warning to remove th. Prisoner's defence was that he had placed his boxes in a set-back, where they did not cause any obstruction to the traffic. His Worship remarked that as the set-back belonged to the Municipality, the accused had no right to place his boxes upon it. A second charge of a similar nature was laid against the brother of the accused, and as the premises were owned by both of them he ordered the prisoners to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following, among other matters, were heard :—

RE HAJEE SEEDIC HUBIB.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, with leave to amend the schedule, which was granted.

RE DAMJEE RAMJEE.

Mr. Lang, for an opposing creditor, applied for an adjournment of the examination of witnesses till the 19th November, on the ground that the summonses had not yet been served. There was no opposition, and the application was granted.

RE PURSHOTUM OODHOWJEE.

On the application of Mr. Dhairyavan, the insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule.

RE VUSSONJEE TULSIDAS.

Mr. Raikes, on behalf of a creditor, asked for a fortnight's postponement of the hearing. A postponement was granted till the 8th proximo.

RE ALLARAKHIA JEVRAJ.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of a creditor, asked for a week's adjournment, mentioning that the matter had already been adjourned several times. Mr. Vicajee, for another creditor, and Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, opposed the application. His lordship granted the adjournment applied for, on the understanding that no further adjournment should be asked for or granted.

RE GOOLAM HOOSEIN NEEA JAN.

On the application of Mr. Manker the hearing of the case was postponed for two weeks.

RE CASSUM BUCHOO SHAIK.

Mr. Manker, for an opposing creditor, asked that the case be postponed until next Wednesday. The application was granted.

HIGH COURT—SEPTEMBER 25.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For further enquiry as to certain items in exceptions to Commissioner's report.

164-76—Little, S, F, and N—Wm. London vs Khatao Rowjee and others—Little, S, F, and N, Bomonjee and ff, and P, G and S.
Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

17-90—Payne, G and S—Radhabai alias Shawaribai vs Nathoo Atmaram—Chalk, W and S. For dismissal.

16-90—Jefferson, B D and K—Ramchund Premjee vs Runchordas Narayen—Mulji B B.
To speak to the Minutes of the decretal Order.

284-90—Wadia and G—Abdul Hussein and another vs. Munerally Cadurbhoy—E Wilkin.
Defended Now Long Causes.

390-90—Conroy and B.—Shivshunker Gopalji vs. Tribhowandas Huruckchund.—Pestonji and R.

898-90—Ardesir, H. and D.—Jairamdas Khoosaldas vs. Marwari Huruckchand Mangalji.—E. Wilkin.

184-89—Wadia and G—Peerozbai and another vs. Hormusji Sorabji Mehta and others.—Macfarlane, E. and H., and C. B. B. and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

190-90—Crawford, B B and B—The B B & C I R Co. vs Govind Ramjee and others—Wadia and G. ; and C L and O. Part heard.

295-90—Bicknell and M—Gungabai and another vs Perozshaw Hormusjee Bottlewalla—Payne, G and S.—Part heard.

473-88—Tyabjee and D—Khetsidas Hurmukhrai vs Sobhagchund Dowlutchund.

265-90—Conroy and B—Lilladhur Shamji and others vs Rehimbhoy Allana and others—Payne, G and S.

147-86—Thakurdas, D and C—The Akbar Manufacturing Co vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Jefferson, B D and K.

713-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Rustomji Framji Commissariatwalla vs Banubai—Nanu and H.
For Examination of Witnesses.

Chalk, W and S.—In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882, and of the Bombay Saw Mills Co., Ld., in liquidation,—C A Turner, liquidator—Jamsetji Hormusji Limboowalla.—Petitioner.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

THE steamer Assam, with the English mails of September 12, left Aden at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay harbour on Sunday evening. The Assam took over the mail from the steamer Ballaarat, which left London on the 5th instant and Brindisi on the 14th for Australia. The Assam brings the following passengers :—

From London :—Dr. Perry, Capt. D. W. Purdon, Mr. Ashdown, Capt. and Mrs. Gotesworth, Mr. Hedingham, and Mr. A. R. Moodie.

From Venice :—Mr. W. Goldring, Major Reilly and ayah.

From Brindisi :—Brig.-Surg. J. B. Hamilton, Mr. Sykes, Mr. F. Sharpe, Mr. A. F. Pinhey, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Fry, Mr. J. Robinson, Mr. T. R. Redfern, Mr. A. Hill, Mr. D. C. Meiklejohn, Mr. A. W. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. H. Biggs, Mr. F. W. Eicke, Mr. E. D. Maclagan, Mr. A T. Webster, Mr. R. E. Grimston, Mr. E. G. Barton, Mr. C. F. Egerton, Mr. H. G. Beale, Mr. G. B. Partridge, Lord W. Beresford, Mr. C. F. Ansted, Mr. J. S. Hewett, Major Egerton, Mr. H M. Trotter, Major Duthy, Dr. Sinclair, Mr. W. H. Tornhill Surg.-Major Lethbridge, Mr. D. G. Hatchell, Capt. A. Beale, Mr. T. R. J. Ward, Capt. P. Brazier Creagh, Lieut. Jackson, Mr. W. R. S. Jones, and Mr. A. W. Cruickshank.

For Madras (via Bombay.)—From Brindisi :—Mr. M. G. A Worsop.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE seventeenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street. Mr. E. Schoen, the chairman of the company, presided.

The following report of the directors for the year ending 30th June, 1890, was submitted to the meeting :—

The total number of bales pressed by the company during the year is 138,264, against 112,391 during the previous year. The cotton crop of the past season has been very large, and your machinery has done a fair proportion of the work, a greater number of bales having been pressed this year than in any previous year since the formation of the company. The total income has not been proportionately large, but this is due to the keen competition at Julgaum and Wadwan, where pressing rates are being kept at a very low figure. From the statement of profit and loss it will be seen that the year's net earnings amount to Rs. 81,082-9-8. From this amount your directors have transferred Rs. 25,000 to depreciation account. With the balance of Rs. 56,082-9-8 and the sum of Rs. 6,417-6-4, which your directors propose to transfer from the reserve fund, they recommend the payment of a dividend of Rs. 50 per share, free of income tax, equal to 10 per cent. on the paid-up capital of the company. With the exception of the breakage of a column in the finishing press at Khamgaum, which, however, did not cause much loss of pressing, there have been no accidents to your machinery last season, although the presses did so much work. The boiler at Akote was found to be defective, and has been replaced at a cost of Rs. 3,888-8, which amount has been written off from the sum set aside some years ago to meet such contingencies.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report ; declaring a dividend of Rs. 50 per share ; re-electing Mr. Chubildas Lulloobhoy as a director of the company ; and re-appointing Messrs Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and Nuserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee as auditors of the accounts of the company for the current year, and their remuneration to be Rs. 200 each.

The usual vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the meeting terminated.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

The fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registerd office of the company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street. Mr. E. Schoen the chairman of the company, presided.

The following report of the directors, for the year ending 30th June 1890, was submitted to the meeting :—

The total number of bales pressed by the company during the year is 99,047, against 84,647 during the previous year. You will notice that although the amount of work done at the company's factories is larger than last year, the profits shew a falling off. This to a great extent is accounted for by the keen competition among the presses in the Khandeish district and by the erection of two new press factories at Barsee. Several accidents at the Bhosawal factory, causing lengthy stoppages, have further affected the company's earnings. From the statement of profit and loss it will be seen that the year's net earnings amount to Rs. 60,156-5-8. From this amount your directors have transferred Rs. 10,000 to depreciation fund account, leaving Rs. 50,156-5-8 available for division, of which they recommend that Rs. 50,000 be expended in payment of a dividend of Rs. 10 per share free of income tax, equal to 8 per cent. on the paid-up capital of the company. The small balance of Rs. 156-5-8 your directors propose to carry forward to next year's account.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report ; declaring a dividend of Rs. 10 per share ; re-electing Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshah as a director of the company ; and re-appointing Messrs. Nusservanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee and Manecksha Beramjee Master as auditors of the accounts of the company for the current year, and their remuneration to be Rs. 200 each.

The usual vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the meeting was brought to a close.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No 5, Marine Street. Mr. R. Valentine Reid, the chairman of the company, presided.

The following report of the directors for the year ending 30th June, 1890, was submitted to the meeting :—

The result must be declared a satisfactory one, considering the adverse circumstances the mill had to make head against during the lasttwelve months. The absence of winter rains in the north-west caused a *considerable* out-fall in the wheat crop which had a marked effect on wheat prices of old and new crops. The marriage season amongst the Hindoo population was an unusually short one, which restricted the sale of the superior kinds of flour considerably during a number of months, and which meant a curtailment of the company's income in its best paying department. For the the first two months of the year under report, the mill was not working with proper supervision, the former secretaries and treasurers having failed, and the present agents only took charge of the concern by the end of August. As may be ob erved, the aggregate cost of wheat purchased during the first year was Rs. 4,13,025-1-3 against Rs. 5,72,114-9 for the year ending 30th June, 1889, showing a falling off of Rs. 1,59,089-7-9. The total sales of flour and stock in hand amounted to Rs. 5,26,988-9-1 against Rs. 6,45,686-3-10 in 1889, which is chiefly due to the curtailment of the marriage season. Notwithstanding this reduced turnover, the difference between this and last year's result amounts to Rs. 66,395-2-7. the year 1889 having closed with a debit balance of Rs. 16,608-1-7, whilst the accounts before us show a profit of Rs. 49,787-1-0. The directors have ordered out new machinery of the latest designs, costing about Rs. 20,000, in order to increase the outturn of the superior flour. This machinery has been set up, and justifies all our expectations. This high grinding plant will prove a valuable addition to the mill. After deducting Messrs. Volkart Brothers' commission of Rs. 4,582-1-3, the directors recommend to appropriate, the balance of net profit as follows :—Net profits, Rs. 45,204-15-9 ; to meet last year's loss, Rs. 16,608-1-7 ; to declare a dividend of Rs. 14 per share (free of income-tax), or 7 per cent., absorbing Rs. 24,234 ; to write off machinery account for depreciation, Rs. 3,966-4-2 ; to carry forward Rs. 396-10 ; total, Rs. 45,204-15-9. The machinery lately has all been overhauled, and is reported to be in firstrate condition, and the directors do not consider it necessary to make a large provision for depreciation this year. The prospects for 1890-91 are very favorable. Messrs. R. Valentine Reid, E. Muller, and J. Spinner were invited to join the board during the current year, and their appointments have to be confirmed. Mr. F. Yorke Smith resigned his seat as director and chairman of the company when leaving for England. The board has also lost Mr. E. Freeborn's services by the latter's death. Mr. H. W. Jones was appointed auditor of the company for the year under report, on a remuneration of Rs. 250, in the place of Mr. Pestonjee Sorabjee Kharegat. This appointment has to be confirmed. Messrs Chubildas Lulloobhoy and R. Valentine Reid retire by rotation from the board, but are eligible for re-election. The mill is insured as follows :—Buildings, bungalows, godowns, machinery, stores, stock, etc., Rs. 325,500. Engine and boiler are not insured, being in separate buildings.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report ; declaring a dividend of Rs. 14 per share, free of income tax ; confirming the appointments of Messrs. R. Valentine Reid, E. Muller and John Spinner as directors of the company ; re-electing Messrs. Chubildass Lulloobhoy and R Valentine Reid as directors of the company ; confirming and re-appointing Mr. H. W. Jones as the auditor of the accounts of the company for the current year, and his remuneration to be Rs. 250 ; and that all the appointments of directors since the last general meeting of the 7th October, 1889, be approved, and that all acts or proceedings done or taken by them be ratified.

At the conclusion of the above meeting, an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the same company was held under the presidency of the same chairman, when resolutions were passed sanctioning the renewal of the current agreement with Messrs. Volkart Brothers, altering the following :—Articles of Association :—No. 29.—Increasing the transfer fee from four to eight annas per share ; No. 81.—To reduce the minimum number of directors to three and the maximum to five. And to add the following articles ;—83 A.—Providing that a partner or manager of the firm for the time being acting as secretaries and treasurer of the company, be ex-officio director of the company.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the meeting terminated.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or failing off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disgreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Badsworth, 1,272 tons, Captain W Fargher, cleared yesterday far Calcutta, with a cargo of salt.

THE steam-ship Clan Graham, 1,911 tons, Captain E Worfolk, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr E T Dulsay, Mr I Geddes, Mr S E Williams, Mr J S Kirkbryde, Mr J A Kirkbryde, Miss Kirkbryde, and Mr J Bell. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE Anchor Line steam-ship Roumania, 2,207 tons, Captain William Laird, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Captain and Mrs Bairnsfather and infant, Master Bairnsfather, Mrs Wickham and infant, Mrs S Von Donop, Mr Purdie, Mr King, and 13 deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE British Resident at Bagdad telegraphs on the 13th instant :—Ten days' quarantine imposed at Bussorah against pilgrim ship from Red Sea.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, SEPT. 23.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Medusa arrived from Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 24.

Orient mail steamer Oruba from Australia arrived.
French mail steamer Natal from Suez arrived.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Graham	1911	Worfolk	B	F Muir & Co.
„ City of Dundee	2612	Hally	D	Sir C Forbes & Co.
„ Rheinfels	1723	Weber	K	Glade & Co.
„ Deccan	2022	Bray	M	H Cassum & Co.
„ Tanjore	1102	Raffin.....	L	Haji Cassum Joosub

HARBOUR WALL.

„ Neera .....Nacoda....Shepherd & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

S.S. Rosetta	3410	Crewe	1	P & O Co.
„ Po	1531	Anfosso	3	F Bozzoni.
„ Pekin	2133	Harris	5	P & O Co.
„ Imperator	2111	Bechtinger..	7	J Janni.
„ Mary Beyts	2343	Mathias	12	Beyts Craig & Co.
„ Eden Hall	1273	Jones.....	13	E Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Clan Graham (s)	Worfolk	Liverpool, Aug 27.
	Roumania (s)	Laird.....	Glasgow, Aug 19.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Thibet (s)	Brown	China.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, &c.
	Badsworth (s)	Fargher	Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Rheinfels, for Hamburg, &c.
„ Kapurthala, for Karachi.
„ Ellora, for Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
19 Kut Sang s .....Young .....Hongkong, Sept 2.
20 Palamcotta s .....Naller .....Bombay, Aug 30.
Minnyhive, ship ....Johnston ....London, June 8.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 19.—Steamers Shahzada, Coconada, Byculla, Rauentholer, Vita and Golconda.
Sept. 20.—Steamers Sultan, Nizam and Loch Etive.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
21 Clan Fraser s .... Liverpool.
Chindwara s .... Bombay.
22 Golconda s .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—45 cases stout, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee
15 cases soap, S Lilladhur.
City of Edinburgh s—5 cases currants, Pearse and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Dundee s—200 hogsheads ale, Cutler, Palmer and Co : 4,742 plates hard spelter, The Bombay Co ; 700 cases sulphuric acid, Essoofally and Currimbhoy.
Clan Maclean s—30 cases gingerwine, 271 cases whisky, and 25 cases rum, D Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Henzada s—10 cases brandy, R Ramchundra and Co.
Peshawar s—10 cases needles, Benn, Ashley and Co.
Thames s—5 cases brandy, R Ramchundra and Co.
Rosetta s—2 packages periodicals, Hormusjee Sorabjee and Co ; 1 case periodicals, S E Normon and Co ; 200 hogsheads ale, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM HULL.

Ebro s—30 casks salammoniac, H Goculdas.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Peshawar s—35 casses brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Eden Hall s—400 cases brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy ; 550 cases brandy, N Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Po s—2 cases medicine, H Ballantine and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Po s—2 cases watches, Ang M Misrahi.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aden Hall s—100 bales cotton, G Valabdass ; 2,001 cwts linseed, K Luckmidass and Co ; 16 bales wool, B Hunsraj ; 750 cwts linseed and 300 cwts rapeseed, L Napoo ; 308 cwt wheat, E D Sassoon and Co ; 97 bales wool, Mottee Jaitha ; 1 bale woollen, carpets, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 2 bales waste silk, A Blascheck and Co ; 500 bales wool, G Toolseedas ; 151 bales cotton waste, G Dwarkadas.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s—44 bales skin, W and A Graham and Co ; 3 bales skin, R Dhunjee ; 990 cwts linseed, Tod Durant and Co ; 30 bales skin, Esmael Ganjee and Co ; 35 cwts ganja, G Nursee ; 40 cwts gum, M Parazo ; 6¼ cwts ivory, Megjee Pragjee ; 90 cwts gum, A Jaffer ; 49 bales hides, E D Sassoon and Co; 13 bales skin, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 12 bales skin, H Mahomed Abba.

FOR ANTWERP.

Mary Beyts—700 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, F. Hurst ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co ; 150 bales cottonflys, and 50 bales cotton drapings, Dewjee Virjee ; 800 cwts poppyseed, 199½ cwts mustarseed, and 199½ cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers ; 1,000 cwts groundnuts oilcokes, A Vinayek Chatre and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—715 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 220 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—182 cwts myrabollams, W Gurtler ; 1,799 cwts myrabolians, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Po s—800 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 78 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 428 cwts mowraseed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Satara s—239 bales cotton, R Luchmundass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rosetta s—33 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 13½ chests opium, Jewanjee Nowrojee ; 22 chests opium, F N Postwalla ; 23 chests opium, P F Talati ; 5 chests opium, B Maneckjee Capadia ; 8 chests opium, C Bamonjee and Co ; 21 chests opium, D N Marker ; 4 chests opium, C M Bhosania and Co.
Venetia s—750 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 60 bales cotton, S Buldeodas ; 75 bales twist, C Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rosetta

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

PARSEE LADIES' SINGLE EARRINGS set with finest Diamonds. Pearls and Emeralds, varying from Rs. 300 to Rs. 4,000 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazillian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Meadow St, Fort, (opposite Soundy and Co).

ANSONIA CLOCK CO.'S new Consignment of CLOCKS in great variety suitable for Drawing, Dining and Office rooms, Travelling, &c., none can compete in Cheapness of their prices and great reduction will be allowed to wholesale purchasers. JEHANGEER C. COWASJEE Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadow Street.

UP COUNTRY RESIDENTS please note that our Prices on Cutlery, Crockery, Plateware &c. are much reduce for favourable exchange. Inquire prices before buying elsewhere.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vira :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Gollkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

"THE BRIGHTON" MAIL CARTS for children, safer, better, and cheaper than Perambutators. Rs. 18 and 20 each, with Bicycle wheels.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. G. F. Mackrow's Valuable Household Furniture made to order, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite Old Secretariat, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PESTONJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERTAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET, Upper Storied BUNGALOW, Khetwadi 7th Lane No. 6. Comfortable and convenient in all respects. Terms moderate. Apply to D. C MODY, Chundanwadi, No. 893.

LONAULI.—HOUSE and COTTAGE TO BE LET, furnished. Apply, Mrs. KILLEN, Shamrock Villa, Lonauli.

TO BE LET, at HOPE HALL, Mazagon, the residence lately occupied by Mr. Boynon. Rent Rs. 85 per month, available October 1st. Apply to R. DAVIES, Treasurer and Co., Fort.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS in SYRUP, Peaches, Apricots, Bartlet Pears, &c. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

LAIDLAW and WHITEAWAY, 47, Esplanade, Bombay, will OPEN their ESTABLISHMENT on MONDAY, September 22nd.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

WANTED, for a Flour Mill up-country a qualified ENGINEER, holding a first-class certificate of competency. None but competent men need apply. State salary wanted.—Apply to "A. B," care of this Paper.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this Office.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all the year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to PROPRIETOR.

FOR SALE.—COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS Single 1 in. at 1 in. and Double 4in. at 6 in. Apply to the GODOWNKEEPER, Messrs. Nathan's Sons, 71, Apollo Street.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO LET, "STONE HOUSE." Well furnished, centrally situated. TO PARSEES—Re-opening of the LANGHOLM HOTEL, charges moderate. Exclusive accommodation. Apply to NASSERWANJI DOSSABHOY, Colaba Sanatarium.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a first-class upper storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms origin, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Open from October. Most central situation. Best accommodation and first-class cuisine. Rooms facing west.

THE COLABA LAND and MILL Co., LD.—FOR SALE, 3 Warping MACHINES and 25 Sets of Economiser Pipes. Can be seen at the MILL, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

STONEY'S PATENT "SILENT" PUNKAH PULLEYS, perfectly noiseless, in stock.—F. W. SHAGLL, engineer, Marine Street, Bombay.

PIANOS on the MONTHLY PAYMENT System. Good Fine Compassed Iron Framed Instruments in all Cases, from Rs. 25 per month.—S. ROSS and Co., 35, Rampart Row, Bombay.

AIR GUNS, capital for Target practice and small Game. Smaller size Rs. 30, Larger size Rs. 50. Complete with pellets and darts. Polished Walnut Case to look, Rs. Sexten. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart Row, Bombay.

AIR-GUNS of all kinds repaired and new springs replaced, the same guaranteed for 2 months. In case of breakage a new one is replaced free.—STEFFENAUER & Co. Fort, Bombay.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.—A fine collection just to hand, saitable to every one. Prices moderate.—MERSNAS & Co., 15, Medows Street.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORACLE. Cloth bound Re. 1. Postage 4 Annas.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Vigour, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 Years in Practice.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
AURAL SURGEON.
LATE CLINICAL ASSISTANT
AT THE ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, AND
WEST END HOSPITAL FOR
NERVOUS DISEASES, LONDON.
Can be consulted for Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat, and Nervous Diseases, from 3 to 5 P.M.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!
TO ARRIVE at Bombay, the first week in November, a shipment of 300 HORSES selected by the well known importer C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight carrying hacks and chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to Messrs. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.
OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.
Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
CRICKET BATS.
TO BE SOLD CHEAP, to close a consignment.
JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 25th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale, at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist &c.,
2 cases white jaconets and nansooks.
4 „ shirtings and cambrics.
3 „ dhoolies and sarries.
2 cases colored prints.
7 bales grey dhooties.
5 bales grey shirtings.
1 case T red cambrics.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS, PIECE-GOODS, &c., &c. AT THE SIRDAR BUILDING, No. 2, TAMARIND LANE.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tamarind Lane, No, 2, Sirdar Building, opposite Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company's Office, Fort, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., a quantity of fancy goods, piece-goods, &c., such as flower, vases, ornamented jars, ash trays, flower basket, cigar holders, snuff boxes, teasets, teapot stands, glass door show case, sola hats, coloured handkerchieves, Gurnsey woollen caps, stockings, embroidery, coloured, white and grey sarries, window curtain, table covers, colored merino, dress materials, cotton tweed, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF WHEAT.

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Mandvi Bunder, in the Port Trust Godowns, No. 22, near the Tobacco Godowns, on account and at the risk of Ramgopal Foolchund and by order of Baboolal Morlidhur—500 bags of Delhi white wheat, 50 tons.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND OTHER GOODS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 11th October, 1890, at 2 p.m., at Colaba, near the Tramway Company's Stables in the goods shed of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.
A quantity of unclaimed luggage and other goods.
Also 1 box containing sewing machine booked ex Sharigh to Grant Road, parcel way bill No. 1, dated 2nd July, 1889, sender Allah Ditta and consignee Mohomed Hoosein Khan.
1 bundle containing 8 pieces wood common charpoy, ex Church Gate to Nowsari, parcel way bill No. 20, dated 13th June, 1889.
1 bundle containing two bundles gunny, and flax ropes ex Nasserabad to Nariad, Invoice No. 3, dated 30th April, 1889.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 25th September, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE of fews cases of Simla Apricot Jam, Furniture Harmonium Piano, Sewing Machine, Lamps, Books, Musics, Table Ornaments, Platedware, Sea-Shells, Hand Organ, Iron Enamelled Utensils, Tricycle, &c.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale room, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street Fort, few cases of Simla apricot jam; also cup-boards, tables, chairs, lamps, harmonium, music stand, books, handsome doll case, table ornaments, plated tea-set, curry dishes, ice pitchers, sea-shells, water filters, marble topped toilet table, iron enamelled utensils, piano, tricycle, &c.
Also by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., receiver in suit No. 84 of 1889, Jan Mahomed Chaluckdina vs, Rahimtoola Khaluckdina and others, consisting of writing table, wash hand table couch and old hand organ.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Bombay, 25th September, 1890

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 24.

A FURTHER heavy drop of 1d., per oz. took place in Bar Silver in London yesterday, at Reuter's quotation of 52d. ; the price of the metal in New York having receded 1¼ cent, at 113¼, with Exchange unaltered at 4·84½, though at Washington telegram of the previous day reported the purchase of ¼ million ounces, at 115 1-16. A decline of one per cent., in Fours, and of 1¼ per cent., in 4½ per cent. Rupee Securities in London followed the fall in Silver, £86 and £88½ being quoted respectively. Consols were no less than ⅜ per cent. lower, at 95 ; though no further advance in the rates of discount is wired. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 106⅞. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 8d. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 94¼ ; Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·27 ½. Braziers' Copper was £1 higher in London at £68 per ton.

In General Produce, Bombay Linseed was 3d. per quarter lower to arrive, at 45s. 9d. ex-quay. The wheat Market was dull ; but the quotation for No. 1 spot Soft White in Liverpool comes ½d. per cental higher at 7s. 5d. ex-quay. Other descriptions being unchanged.

Cotton in Liverpool closed firm last evening Surats steady ; but prices of spot Cotton were quite unaltered ; though in American Arrivals there was an advance of 1-32d. in this month's deliveries at 5 47-64d. and of 1-64d. in all the more distant positions, the quotation for January-February being 5 19-32d. per lb. The day's Sales reached only 8,000 bales inclusive of 1,200 Surats. The day's Imports were 14,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady, and the quotations wired by Reuter show no change from those received at the beginning of the month.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York further receded 1-16 cent, yesterday, making the quotation 10⅜ cents ; and September Futures gave way 9 points, at 10·20 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 35,000 bales, the arrivals to date giving the following comparison with those for the same time in the two previous years :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Tuesday's Receipts.	35,000	37,000	22,900
Three days' do ...	117,000	103,000	67,100
Since 1st September.	489,000	334,000	241,400

Our local market for the staple has been quiet in tone, with only a small business doing by spinners, and with prices of old stuff generally unaltered ; but dealers have been asking Rs. 2 per candy above last quotations for forward contracts. To-day's purchases from stock sum up about 700 bales, consisting mainly of Bhagalcote, at Rs. 159-60 ; and Barsee, at Rs. 183 ; together with some small lots of Sheagaum, at Rs. 176 ; and Compta, at Rs. 155 per candy.

WHEAT has been less dull to-day, but we cannot call the feeling more than quiet and only a moderate business has transpired, prices remaining as before.

SEEDS have shown a good deal more animation, and a considerable business has transpired while Linseed, on which demand has principally run, has advanced 1¼ anna per cwt. say to Rs. 6-5-0 to Rs. 6-8- per cwt., other descriptions being unchanged in value and the feeling steady at closing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,098 bales.
Wheat	5,613 cwt.
Linseed	1,231 „
Gingelly	971 „
Castorseed	1,895 „

FREIGHTS are quite without change, and no fresh transactions have transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE has again given way under the influence of the sharp decline in the price of the governing metal, and we close about 4d. below the rates quoted last evening ; a fair business in Bank Paper, between Bank, having been done. Merchants' Bills have been placed at 1s. 8⅛d. for October, 1s. 8 3-16d. for November, and 1s. 8⅛d. for December delivery. We quote ready rates at closing :—

Bank Bills	on Demand	1s. 7 11-16d. per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic.....	1s. 7 5-8d. „
Do.	3 months' sight ...	1s. 7 13-16d. „
Credits	3 months' sight...	1s. 8 to 1s. 8 1-16d. „
Francs	3 months' sight	2·11 to 2·11½. „

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak in presence of the news from London chronicled above, and rates have given way about ¼ per cent. both for Money and Account. 103 1-16 has been quoted for Fours for cash, the rate for the coming settlement having receded to 102 15-16, and for the October account to 102¾ ; but at the close 103 was named for Money, quotations for time being also rather easier. 105 is still the nominal rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have shown a trifle more animation to-day ; but the feeling as to Cotton Mill scrip has favoured buyers, and we report a decline of Rs. 3, on Anglo-Indian ; of Rs. 5 on Empress ; of Rs. 10 each in Howard and Bullough, and Star of India ; and of Rs. 20 each in Jevraj Balloo, and Khatao Muccanji at our quotations. On other lines New Indian Press Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 97½ and Volkart's Press Rs. 25 up, at Rs. 700. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 1,025. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 910.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Good Dhollera	4¾d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7¼d.
8¼ „ „	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	10d.
Exchange on India, 20 days' sight.	1s. 8d.
2 per cent. Consols for account...	95
3 per cent. French Rentes	94⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	86
4½ per cent. „	88¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106⅛
Bar Silver	52d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 24.
STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Steamer leaves Colombo for Mauritius at 4 p.m. on 27th.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 24th September, 1890.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	23	10	50	26	30
Teheran	24	1	22	...	40
Suez	24	1	20	1	41

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m., 24th September, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	49	...	2
„ Kurrachee	...	6	...	1
„ Madras	...	46	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 23.
10 p.m. ... 79·1
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.
6 a.m. ... 78·4
10 a.m. ... 81·3
2 a.m. ... 81·4
4 p.m. ... 81·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.
DEATH.
RUSTIM—September 24, at his residence in Borah Bazar Street, Fort, Rustim Dossabhoy, Solicitor, High Court, son of Dr. Dossabhoy Bejonjee, G. G. M. C., and partner in the firm of Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, Solicitors, aged 32 years. Funeral this (Thursday) morning at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTHS.
SMITH—September 20, at Luz House, Madras, the wife of Major Sidney S mith, R E, of a son.
WATSON—September 19, at Ranikhet, N-W P, the wife of Major A J Watson, Suffolk Regiment, of a daughter.
DEATHS.
COTTER—September 13, at Lucknow, of cholera, Surgeon-Major Samuel Kyle Cotter, A M D.
FERGUSON—September 18, at Bareilly, Ellen Ferguson, widow of Robert Ferguson, late Bengal Barrack Department, aged 79 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1890.

THE history of the cotton mill industry in India, as set forth in the table issued by the Bombay Millowners' Association this week, belongs more largely to the economic history of this city and presidency than to that of India as a whole, and it reminds us that everywhere outside Bombay it is still in its infancy. Bengal, with all its wealth and its commercial activity, contributes only nine mills to the 137 which are credited to India and Ceylon—the latter, by the way is a new comer in the field, since the single mill existing in the island has started work only during the past year. The Bombay Presidency stands for 94 mills, of which twenty-four are in the Mofussil, five are in course of erection, and sixty-five were working in Bombay on the 30th of June. The most important part of the history told in these tables is that, therefore, which relates to the island of Bombay, for it is here that the growth of the industry has been most marked. The record begins with the year 1865, when there were ten cotton mills in the island of Bombay and three in the rest of the Presidency. For seven years no addition was made to the number of mills in Bombay, though about half a lakh of spindles and 900 looms were added to the two lakhs and a half spindles, and the 3,378 looms with which the record opens. No indication is given of the quantity of cotton locally consumed during this period, but it is interesting to notice how small was the demand that the mill industry of the time made upon the labour market, only 6,650 hands being on the average employed in the Bombay mills at the beginning of what may be called the "ten-mills period" and 8,553 at the end of it. The signs of growth first appeared in 1872, when an eleventh mill was added. This seems to have set the ball rolling, and during the next six years, no year passed without one or more additions being made to the number of Bombay mills. Thus, three were added in 1873, and one in 1874. In this year progress began to be made by leaps and bounds, and by the middle of 1875 the 15 mills which during the year before had represented the mill industry of Bombay had grown to 27. Men who rush forward by leaps and bounds, however, have sometimes to stop to take breath; and that is what happened at about this time in Bombay. The 27 mills, it is true, grew in 1876 to 29 ; and again in 1877 to 31. But when next year the total of 32 mills had been reached, there was a pause which lasted for four years, and it was not until 1882 that signs of movement again appeared, and four mills were added to the list, bringing the number up to 36. By this time the influence of the mill industry upon the labour market had become more noticeable, while the number of spindles had grown from two and half lakhs in 1865 to ten lakhs and a half. There had been a more than proportionate increase in the number of mill-hands, which had now risen to close upon 32,000. Henceforth the growth in the number of mills was uninterrupted. Two were added in 1883, five in 1884, six in 1885, one in 1886, five in 1887, six in 1888, eight in 1889, the year of largest growth since 1874. This virtually marked the close of the progressive period, since, although one mill has been added in 1890, and five others are returned as in course of erection, these really complete a list of contracts entered into during the period of prosperity which was at its height two years ago. The list of mills in course of erection is not likely immediately to be added to, and it will be the better for the ultimate fortunes of the industry if for the next two or three years the tables show stagnation in, at all events, the process of mill-building.

In the Mofussil rapid progression was not shown until the year 1875. In 1865 and the four following years there were only three mills in the Presidency of Bombay outside of the island. During the next lustrum there were four mills, but in 1875 the number suddenly sprang to 9, increasing to 10 in the next year, and remaining at that figure for 6 years. Three mills were added in 1882, four in 1884, and two in 1885, the number gradually increasing thenceforward until at present the Mofussil mills in this Presidency number 24 with 4½ lakhs of spindles, and nearly 4,000 looms, employing on the average over 14,000 hands daily. The total, it should be explained, however, includes 3 up-country mills in course of erection. Outside this Presidency Madras shows the largest number of mills, having 10 with over 2 lakhs of spindles. Bengal comes next with 9 mills running over 3 lakhs of spindles, and then come the Central Provinces with 6 ; the North-West Provinces with 5 ; Berar, Hyderabad, the Punjab, and Mysore with 2 each, and then Central India, Travancore, and Pondicherry with one each. In Rajputana and in Tinnevelly respectively one mill is being put up. Taking the return as a whole, and forgetting the enormous area covered by the industry and the market which is potentially open to it, the progress which these figures indicate is remarkable It is to be shown in various ways. For instance, Bombay alone has 3 more mills and five per cent. more spinning power than were to be found in all India, itself included, seven years ago, and as many hands are employed in the mills of this city to-day as were employed in the mills of all India in 1884. From the strictly labour point of view there is a good deal in these returns that is interesting and suggestive. For example it should not escape notice in Lancashire that the "Indian cheap labour" against which ardent factory law philanthropists seem to think it so difficult for English mills to compete is represented by scarcely more than 100,000 hands. It is difficult to keep back a suggestion of the meanness of English jealousy of Indian industry when it is remembered that these 100,000 men, women, and children represents all that India, with a population of 250 millions, has done to set up a textile industry of its own in order to get a share in the supply of its own demands. It will be noticed too with some interest that despite the undoubted advance that the Indian mills are year by year making in the character and quality of their productive appliances, the result has been not a saving, but an increase in the share of labour in production. The comparison of the returns of the Bombay Mills thirteen years ago and now will show this. Thus in 1877 rather more than 20,000 hands were employed in the working of fewer than 9 lakhs of spindles. There are now just three times as many hands employed in the Bombay mills. But the number of spindles is scarcely more than twice as great as the number in 1877, being just under 18 lakhs of spindles. Thus for little more than twice as many spindles as were running in 1877 three times as many hands are employed. The same thing is observed, though to a less extent, if the comparison is made with the returns of the whole of the Indian mills. For convenience sake the comparison may be made with the year 1882, for the number of spindles has almost exactly doubled in the interval. The number of hands, however, has more than doubled, being now 1,02,721 as compared with 48,467 in 1882. Some of our readers connected with the mill industry may be able to give an explanation of the circumstance, which contradicts the general experience in industrial economics and which certainly gives no ground for the complaint that improvements in mechanism tend to a constant diminution in the share of the proceeds of industry which is available for workers. Another interesting fact is that the tables indicate a steadily growing efficiency in the productive power of the mills. Looking at the returns backwards it will be seen that we have arrived at a stage in which the normal consumptive power of a mill may on the average be reckoned at three spindles to the bale consumed per annum. Thus the 18,95,000 spindles now running in the Bombay mills consumed in the last year of the series 6,36,000 bales of cotton. Almost exactly the same ratio is observed between spindles and bales in 1889, in 1888, and in 1887. If we go ten years further back, however, we shall find that the ratio of consumption to spinning power was much lower, only 1,61,000 bales being worked up by a little fewer than nine lakhs of spindles in 1877, while in 1878 9½ lakhs of spindles consumed only 204,000 bales of cotton, and in 1879 9,81,000 spindles consumed only 1,80,000 bales.

There has, therefore, been a marked increase in the productivity of the Bombay mills during the last decade, and we are only sorry that such considerable improvements as there have been at the seat of production have not been supported by the market. With this aspect of the case, however, the tables before us have nothing to do. They give a detailed account of every mill in India, indicating the number of shares in each mill, their nominal value, and the amount of capital paid up, the number of looms, the quantity of cotton consumed during the year, and the average number of hands employed daily. The most interesting fact in connection with the Bombay mills, even in times when there is a small return to capital, is the nominal capital value of the shares paid up. This is given at five crores twenty-eight lakhs fifteen thousand one hundred and twelve rupees. It would be interesting to learn what divergence there is between the nominal value of this property at the present time and its market value. The estimate, however, would be drawn up with some difficulty, and we can scarcely expect the Millowners' Association to undertake the task of satisfying public curiosity upon that point. Perhaps the one fact in these returns to which the public will turn with most satisfaction is the evidence that it gives that people in Bombay have at last learnt that the prosperity of the mill industry must be dependent upon something other than the number of mills. At this time last year no fewer than 14 new mills were in course of erection in Bombay alone. To-day there are only five, and would-be projectors, if there are any, are wisely holding their hands. No one would venture upon prophesying how long the time of prudent inactivity in the building of mills which has just set in will last. Such life as there is in the trade just now is derived less from the demands of the market than from the advantitiously low prices of cotton. Yet there is nothing in the state of the trade which warrants the belief that the seventieth mill will be the last to be erected in Bombay. But there is a good deal in it that counsels caution for some time to come in mill building, and which should cause searchings of heart in many quarters concerning the financial aspect of Bombay mill management. The sobering experiences of a dull and unprofitable time will be of value if they set people thinking more seriously upon those matters than they have done in the past.

AN article on "Army Reform in the Native States of India," which appears in the current number of the *United Service Magazine*, is intended to show that the Government are altogether wrong in the course they are taking in regard to the co-operation of the armies of the Native States in the defence of the Empire The writer, Mr. C. E. Biddulph, whose experience of the question has been derived chiefly from the Rajput States, thinks that Government would have done better if they had dispensed with this "ridiculously small" help of thirty thousand men which has been offered them. But it is wrong to assume that the total contribution is to be limited to that number. The experiment is still in the initial stage, and it may largely depend upon its results whether the force which is ultimately put at British disposal by the States is not much more considerable than that. However, where the objection to the experiment is an objection *in toto*, it seems useless to argue against it from the point of view of more or less. Mr. Biddulph thinks it would have been more to our interest and more in accordance with our traditional policy to have declined, with thanks, the offers that were made by the Native Chiefs. Our policy, hitherto, he says, has been always to maintain a perfectly independent position, and to assert in an almost bombastic way our power to hold our own against all comers. In the opinion of those who have had much experience of the Asiatic mind, he adds, such is the attitude that most commands its admiration and respect. But it is surely a new reading of the oriental temperament which teaches us to expect respect and admiration as a return for coldly and haughtily telling so many princes who have offered loyally to co-operate with us that we require neither their loyalty nor their help. From the point of view of political courtesy, we think Mr. Biddulph is altogether wrong, and from the point of view of policy, there is no first-class power in Europe which, with such material as the armies of the native territories offer, would think twice before accepting, or even inviting, the offers which Mr. Biddulph thinks it would have been better to disdainfully decline. He has, it is true, an alternative proposal in a scheme for reforming some of these armies, so that they might be of more service than they are in their own territories. But though much may be done in this direction and for this purpose, it would be exceedingly difficult for the British Government to justify the constant intervention in the military affairs of the Native States which they are now making, if the object simply were to give the rajahs a more efficient police than they now have. Besides, this experiment has been entered upon in the belief that solid military and political advantage is to be got out of the help of the States if the organisation of these auxiliaries is put on a proper footing, and the advantage would be entirely thrown away if the scheme were to be laid out on the narrow lines proposed by Mr. Biddulph.

A VERY notable personage in French literature passed away a few weeks since in M. Chatrian, a partner in the famous combination which created for France the patriotic novel. The partnership came to an end under unpleasant circumstances a few years since, but it had lasted long enough to give the works of Messrs. Erckmann and Chatrian an enduring place in the popular literature of France. Those wonderful stories to which the partners put their names were national in every sense that leaves out of account the France before the Revolution. There was too much of the modern spirit in these two Alsatian writers to put them in sympathy with any patriotic movement that had its source elsewhere than in the new France ; but within this limitation there was no phase of the national life which was not exhibited in their writings. They were as much at home in narrating the glories of the campaigns of the First Napoleon as in pourtraying the shame and defeat into which France was led by the Second. To their imagination which seems to have been lighted by the strangely unhistorical torch of M. Thiers's History of the Consulate and the Empire, the first Empire was gold ; the second was the veriest tinsel. One sees the contrast vividly in a comparison of such a story as "*Le Blocus*,"—in which the military side of the first Empire is shown with fascinating clearness of outline—with the "*Histoire du Plebiscite*," which shows with terrible fidelity the disastrous results of giving a blank cheque to an unscrupulous ruler who has to gamble against destiny with the fortunes of a too confiding nation. Yet even in the stories in which Erckmann and Chatrian went nearest to glorifying the Napoleonic era there was a wholesome and ever present consciousness of the dark side of military glory. Thiers's "History" and Horace Vernet's pictures have in their time exercised a pernicious influence upon the French imagination in so far as they have seized little beyond the dramatic elements in war. In Erckmann-Chatrian's stories these are distinctly subordinated to the unspeakable sadness and suffering which attend upon it, and which Wellington sententiously realized in the epigram that "next to losing a battle he knew nothing more terrible than winning one." The influence of these stories, therefore, was always wholesome, and in writing them the two partners laboured for peace as no disseminators of merely formal arguments against war could have done.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor's Council, we learn, will meet on Wednesday afternoon next, instead of on Friday week, as was originally intended.

THE book descriptive of their three years' residence in India which the Duke and Duchess of Connaught are at present engaged upon, is to be published in German as well as English This is why (according to a London correspondent), during his recent visit to this country, the Emperor William, in the course of a talk with the Duke of Connaught, remarked on the pleasure with which he would look forward to reading the book. The Duke of Connaught, so the story goes, taking up the complimentry gauntlet, replied that his Imperial Majesty and his subjects, if they were so minded should read it in the language of the Fatherland. And so there was sealed between the Kaiser and the Duke a contract, which, if not exactly of an international character, is still interesting.

A MEETING of the Portuguese community was held last evening in the Framji Cowasji Institute for the purpose of protesting against the action of Government in Margao in ordering the people to be fired upon on the 21st instant, on the occasion of the Municipal elections there. Resolutions were passed protesting against the atrocities committed on the people ; agreeing to send a telegram to H. M. the King of Portugal, asking for redress ; and appointing a committee for the purpose of carrying out all that may be necessary to attain the object of the meeting. The meeting was a most enthusiastic one ; about a thousand people were unable to gain admission, and all the resolutions were carried amid loud cheering. Telegrams were received from meetings at Poona, Karachi, and Sholapur expressing sympathy with the Bombay meeting. A subscription list was opened at the close of the meeting to defray the expenses connected with the movement.

FROM a statement laid on the table at a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon, it appeared that the rainfall for the week ending 21st September in the Vehar Lake, was 7 inches 30 cents, as against 1 inch 81 cents in the corresponding week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 97 inches 69 cents as against 79 inches 92 cents last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water in

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

THE DUKE OF CLARENCE AND THE POONA HORSE.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale has been gazetted Honorary Colonel of the Poona Horse.

THE PRIZE-FIGHTERS.

Slavin and McAuliffe, the pugilists, have been bound over to keep the peace.

THE MAHDIST RISING.

CAIRO, SEPT. 23.

The Mahdists have advanced on Suakin, but were repulsed by the forts. No loss of life resulted.

FLOODS IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, SEPT. 24.

The Nile has overflowed its banks, causing extensive floods in the Damietta district.

THE IRISH NATIONALISTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

Mr. Parnell has convened a meeting of the Irish Nationalist Party to be held in Dublin.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS].

THE DUKE OF CLARENCE AND AVONDALE.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

The Duke of Clarence and Avondale has been gazetted Honorary Colonel of the Poona Horse.

ARREST OF MR. O'BRIEN, M.P.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

Mr. Patrick O'Brien was arrested at Cardiff yesterday evening, and will be conveyed to Tipperary to-day.

GERMANS KILLED BY NATIVES.

ZANZIBAR, SEPT. 23.

Nine Germans having landed at Vetu in opposition to the wishes of the natives a quarrel ensued and the Germans opened fire, whereupon the natives attacked the Germans, and killed eight of them.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A CIVILIAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 24.

Mr. Todd-Naylor, Mr. Rice's successor at Magwe, was examined to-day. He said he took over charge on the 25th September last, when Mr. Rice said the police tax was settled. The Comptroller telegraphed in March "Rs.33,855 outstanding and recovery required before close of the financial year." Witness wrote to the Commissioner giving Mr. Rice's figures. The Commissioner replied: "Figures wrong." Witness immediately investigated the matter, and found the Commissioner's statement was correct, and that over twelve thousand rupees had been collected, of which no account was rendered. Witness informed the Commissioner that Rs. 5,000 were collected by the Myook, who said that the sum was paid to Mr. Rice, but no entry to the effect was made. Witness further said that he went to Prome to question Rice, who admitted receiving the Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 3,850 without any view to appropriate them, and that the mistake arose from counting the latter sum twice over. In answer to Mr. Moylan, witness said that the stories of Rice's extravagant living was found to be untrue, and he never knew of any instance of money being paid direct to Deputy Commissioners except in small sums.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 24.

H. E. the Governor gave a farewell reception at Ooty before leaving on Monday afternoon. There was a large gathering to see him depart on his tour. His Excellency arrived at Tanjore yesterday, and was presented with an address, which characterised his administration as one of peace and prosperity.

THE INSANITARY STATE OF MADRAS.

A general committee, appointed to consider the question of sanitation of Madras, met in strong numbers this evening; and appointed a sub-committee to prepare a memorial to Government. The meeting after an interesting discussion, which on the whole indicates a strong feeling generally, adjourned for a fortnight, when a draft memorial will be submitted.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEFS' TOUR PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 24.

Sir George Greaves proceeds to Panchgunni on 1st October, and after staying there one week, he goes to Mahableshwar, where he will be joined by his head-quarters' staff about the 12th. His Excellency will leave Mahableshwar on the 17th for Bombay, where he will meet Sir Frederick Roberts on the morning of the 18th; and then their Excellencies will inspect the Bombay Defences in the afternoon; and will leave for Poona the same night, arriving here on the 19th. The two Chiefs will halt here for three days, during which time they will visit Kirkee. Leaving Poona on the 21st they will proceed to Bijapur, *via* Hotgi, returning to Poona on the 24th. They will then leave the same day by the Southern Mahratta Railway for Mahableshwar, where they will remain for two days, returning to Poona on the morning of the 27th. The party then will go off on the same day by noon train to Deolali, arriving there on the morning of the 28th; and will stop there one day. Then they go off to Mhow, where a halt of three days will be made.

A FANCY DRESS BALL.

The fancy dress ball, given at Ganeshkhind to-night by Lord and Lady Harris, was one of the brilliant functions ever held here. Over four hundred guests were present, including the Commander-in-Chief, Members of Council, and others. Chinese lantern illuminations in the terraced garden on the west side of the building were specially effective. The scene inside the ball-room was a very brilliant one. There were twenty dances on the programme. Some of the characters were exceedingly amusing.

GANESHKHIND GYMKHANA MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 24.

The Ganeshkhind Gymkhana Meeting, which had been postponed twice on account of rain, has now been fixed for 4th October.

THE TROOPING PROGRAMME.

The following arrangements have been made for carrying out the relief troops during the season 1890:—

S Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, will leave Kirkee on 1st November for Bangalore, where it is expected to arrive on the 27th December. They have to march with guns, horses, &c., halting three days at Hubli, to exchange camp equipage, followers, and Government transport with R Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, which leaves Bangalore on 3rd November, and arrives at Kirkee on 29th December.

17th Field Battery Royal Artillery leaves Ahmednugger on 27th October, and is expected to reach Neemuch on 13th December. They go by route march with guns, and horses, halting for three days at Bulwara, to exchange camp equipage, &c., with the 26th Field Battery, which leaves Neemuch on 1st November, and arrives at Ahmednugger on 20th December.

No. 1 Company Sappers, from Quetta, proceed to Karachi by rail, arriving there on the 14th March, and there embark on the troopship Canning for Bombay; whence they proceed by rail to Kirkee, where it is expected to arrive on 17th March.

No. 2 Company, Sappers, from Kirkee to Aden will leave the former station on the 17th October by rail, for Bombay, where they embark on the troopship Tenasserim, arriving at Aden on 25th October.

No. 4 Company, Sappers, leave Aden in the troopship Mayo on 25th October, and on arrival at Bombay goes by rail to Kirkee, arriving there on 4th November.

The 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment will leave Karachi and Hyderabad on the 4th March, and will arrive at Poona on 7th March. Companies at Hyderabad will be railed to Karachi, where the whole regiment will embark on troopship Canning for Bombay, whence they will come by rail to Poona.

1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers leaves Poona on 15th February by rail to Bombay, there embarking on the troopship Canning for Karachi, arriving there on the 18th February, thence by rail to Quetta.

2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers will march from Ahmednugger and Satara to Poona on 29th December, arriving here on 3rd January; their families come by rail on the departure of the Royal Fusiliers.

The detachment of the 1st Grenadiers at Malegoan will march to Nagar, from where the whole regiment will proceed by route march on 26th December to Poona, arriving here on 18th January. After the manœuvres at the camp-of-exercise are over the Regiment will march on to Surat and Baroda.

The 2nd Grenadiers leave Poona by rail on 8th March for Bombay, where they embark on troopship Canning for Kurrachee, arriving there on 11th March, thence they go by rail to Quetta.

8th Bombay Infantry proceeds by rail from Quetta to Kurrachee, where on 14th March they embark on troopship Canning for Bombay, then they march to Ahmednugger and Malegaon, arriving at their destination on 3rd April.

The 13th Bombay Infantry go by rail from Quetta to Karachi, where they embark on the 26th March on troopship Canning for Bombay, from whence they march to Poona, arriving here on 9th April.

A detachment of the 26th Bombay Infantry at Indore will march to Mhow to await the arrival of the head-quarters of the Regiment from Neemuch on 12th November, and proceed by route march to Poona, reaching here on 6th January.

The 26th Regiment will march from Poona on 6th October to Mhow, from there three companies will march to Indore, two companies will be railed to Neemuch, and the remainder will march to Neemuch, arriving at their destination on 28th November.

THE BARODA PRINCES IN BOMBAY.

THEIR HIGHNESSES Princes Fatehsingrao and Jeysingrao Gaekwar leave for Dewali, near Nassick, this morning at 8 a.m., Bombay time, from Byculla Station by the G. I. P. Railway. In addition to the military dresses, presented to the Baroda Princes by Mr. Kalidas Jutha, another of Rs. 100, with a silver plate, was made to each of the Princes at Mr. Kalidas Jutha's reception on Tuesday evening. There were present:—

Shrimant Narayanrao Govindrao Chief of Ichal Karanji, Shrimant Abajirao Krishna Aba Saheb Pratipridhi, Chief of Vishalgad, Shrimant Kedarrao, Chief of Mhysal, Prince Samatsinghi, Rao Nana Moroba, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, Dr. and Mrs. Hojel, Dr. E. B. Ryder, Dr. J. E. Nivens, Miss Ballard, Mr. J. Green, Mr. W. Gallagher, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Plinston, Mr. and Mrs. A. Baird, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Bayley, Miss Hayes, Messrs. Vandravandas Parshotumdas, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Vijbhocundas Atmaram, Khan Bahadoor Pestonjee Dorabjee Khundallawalla, Shrimants Ookajirao, Ouchitrao, and Narayenrao, Messrs. Umrigar, Damodherrao Balcrishnajee, Raojee, V. J. Shunkersett, Babajee Kasinath, Vamanrao Damodherjee, Balcrishnarao Bhaskerjee, A. D. Pitale, Dharamsi Soondersass Muljee, Wassudeo Pandurang, Mrs. Pestonjee Dorabjee K., Mrs. and Misses Manockjee Adarjee, Mrs. Hayson, Shrimant Dhybar, Messrs. Ramsheb, Govind Gunghadur, Oazais, S. T. Bhandare, the Misses Pitale, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, &c., &c.

The Khangi Kharbhari received the guests on behalf of the Princes.

CRICKET.

WE are requested to state that the match—Military *vs.* Parsees, of which mention was made in our issue of Monday, and was then believed to be a fixture,—has had to be unavoidably postponed, the Parsees, with Messrs. Pavri and Kanga away, not being able to play a representative team. The Military hope to able to be get the match on again either after the polo week, or during the cold weather.

HINDUS *VS.* GYMKHANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your report of the Gymkhana *vs.* Hindoo match played last Saturday, I am accused of having given my decision as umpire in a case of "run out" before I was appealed to.

May I ask you to be kind enough to state that I deny most emphatically having given any decision whatever until *after* I was appealed to.

With reference to the decision itself I gave what I firmly believed to be a correct verdict, and no umpire can do more.—Yours, &c.. W. DYER,

Private, 2nd Battalion,
Gloster Regiment.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

WERE "Mr. Dick" of "Copperfield" fame a creature of reality, and not of fancy, he might rub his hands gleefully at the remembrance that 1890 has been a year pre-eminently devoted to discussions referring to that King Charles the First whose head Miss Betsey Trotwood's boarder found it so extremely difficult to keep out of his memorial. First came Mr. Palgrave with his theory that the Royal Martyr received the death-stroke lying prone on the scaffold with his neck supported by a low wooden bar, instead of kneeling with his neck on the block. And just now, the newspapers, daily and weekly, are full of correspondence, paragraphs, and leading articles, bearing on the birth and parentage of the mace of the House of Commons from the time of King Charles downwards.

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It was the Right Hon. the Speaker himself who started the discussion at an Odd Fellow's dinner-table which happened to be adorned with a mace among other insignia of that worthy craft. Mr. Peel told his hearers something about his own mace: that the one in use during the reign of Charles I. disappeared after the execution of that luckless monarch; that the Commonwealth mace—which Cromwell stigmatised as a "fool's bauble," and which he bade one of his soldiers to "take away"—likewise vanished into space when the Long Parliament was dissolved by Old Noll; and that the present "gilt walking-stick" is the mace ordered to to be made at the Restoration of Charles II.

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An eminent antiquary thinks otherwise, and holds that the existing mace, which is stamped with the initials "C. R." and the date 1660, is only the old "bauble," converted at the Restoration into a royal symbol, by the addition of a crown and escutcheons of the Royal Arms. There for the present the matter rests; but the silly season is young as yet; and ere Parliament meets again, we shall possibly hear a good deal more about the mace.

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An oyster may be crossed in love, but it may not be generally known that there is at least one instance on record of a mace dancing. To be sure it was the Lord Chancellor's, not the Speaker's mace, that danced; and the Great Seal danced, too: the Keeper of the Royal Conscience himself following suit. Pray do not think that I am alluding to Mr. George Grossmith's memorable Saraband at the Savoy Theatre. But, if you will turn to the biography of Sir Christopher Hatton in Mr. Foss's "Judges of England," you will find an extract from a pleasing poem reciting how the "seals and maces" danced before Sir Christopher, who was himself renowned for his terpsichorean accomplishments.

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Mem.—One of the handsomest municipal maces that I have seen was shown to me in 1885 at the Town Hall, Adelaide, South Australia. It was made of native silver. "No Brummagem here, your earlship," a former Mayor of Adelaide is said to have proudly remarked to Lord Rosebery when he exhibited the symbol of corporate sway to that nobleman.

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Finally, "Mr. Dick" might be gratified at the rumour—is it anything more than a rumour?—that the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, is to be transformed into a museum for the "curios" belonging to the United Service Institution, the premises of which are shortly to be demolished. Everybody knows that the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, was built by Inigo Jones as a banqueting-house, and that it is much more palatial than ecclesiastical in its architecture. But it is clearly an appanage of English royalty, and should not be lightly disestablished. It is stated that the congregations have for some time past been growing small by degrees, and beautifully less; but the scantiness of attendance, I should say, is chiefly due to the fact that the great body of the public are quite ignorant as to whether admission to the Chapel Royal is free or by ticket, or is to be obtained by "squaring" the policeman outside.

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An absurd paragraph has been going the round of the papers to the effect that Sir Frederick Leighton has valued the paintings by Rubens adorning the ceiling of the chapel, at a million and a half sterling. These paintings have been frequently and badly restored, and—but for the craze that anything "old" and master must be worth five hundred times more than the production of a modern artist—they would be dear at five thousand pounds. So much they might fetch, for the reason that we are certain that they originally came from the hands of Rubens and his pupils and that they are not forgeries.

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The rising generation continues to excite astonishment and terror. At Brentford, a hardened female criminal, *aged six*, has been actually placed in the dock charged with the heinous act of *pinching a baby*. The magistrates laughed and discharged the little mite; but who, it may be asked, granted a summons against an infant of six for assault? Then at Leamington, a small girl of the somewhat maturer age of ten, has been charged with child-stripping. She was in the habit of decoying children smaller than herself to secluded spots where she despoiled them of their clothes and then decamped. The bench sent this precocious practitioner of the "kinchin lay" to an industrial school for five years. May we hope to be favoured soon with some sentimental doggrel from a small-beer poet, inveighing against the atrocious cruelty of consigning tender little blossoms of ten, whose only fault is one for stripping her younger sisters, to an industrial school for a long term of years!

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A writer in a contemporary, alluding to the suggestion of a French officer, Lieutenant Jupin, for training "regimental dogs" as scouts and bearers of despatches and for sentry and outpost duty, mentions "the figurative expression of the poet about letting loose the dogs of war." It so happens that in Shakespear's time the "dogs of war" were anything but figurative quadrupeds. Organised companies of fierce mastiffs once formed an integral part of the British army; but their business was fighting, and not patrolling or despatch-carrying. At a given signal—"Havoc!" perhaps—they were let loose on the enemy.

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There were "dogs of war" at Agincourt. Henry VIII. sent a dozen of very savage fighting mastiffs as a present to Francis I. of France, and Essex, in Queen Bess's time, took a battalion of militant dogs with him to Ireland. The breed of the genuine old English mastiff seems to have begun to decline when the practice of employing dogs in warfare was abandoned, just as the "destrier" or "great horse" ceased to be a distinct type of the equine race when the custom of wearing heavy plate-armour was relinquished.

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What has become of the good old times? Alas! what has become of last summer's roses and last winter's snow? Well, they will return; but shall we ever behold the G. O. T. again? I doubt it, gravely. Here is a telegram, dated Sept. 2, stating that Monsignor Ashikian, the Armenian Patriarch in Turkey, having been promised that all his demands touching the privileges of the Armenian church shall be immediately complied with, has so far yielded to the Sultan's request as to consent to continue to fulfil the duties of the patriarchate for a few months longer.

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"Having been promised!" "Yielded to the Sultan's request!" "Consented to fulfill the duties of the patriarchate." *Bismillah!* Only sixty years ago, about the time of the battle of Navarino—which was never the battle of Navarin—the Sultan Mahmoud would have settled any little disputes which might have risen between himself and the Armenian Patriarch by the simple process of hanging that dignified cleric on a gallows at Seraglio Point; if, indeed, it had not occured to the Padishah to decapitate, or bowstring, or impale the recalcitrant Giaour. And with little more provocation he would have hanged the Greek Patriarch, and the Chief Rabbi of the Jews as well. Dear old times; how good you must have been!

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And now behold another fine old crusted institution doomed to re-adjustment—beshrew re-adjustment!—and threatened with perhaps proximate extinction. Those doubtless estimable but extremely meddlesome personages, the Royal Commissioners on Public Establishments, have discovered that the country does not want any more Foreign Office messengers at salaries of £400 a year, with a pound per diem subsistence money and travelling expenses, "according to Bradshaw;" so that when vacancies occur, they will be filled up by half-pay military and naval officers, who are to be bearers of despatches at a much lower rate of remuneration than heretofore.

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During a prolonged career as a special correspondent travelling to the ends of the earth, I have had the honour and pleasure to know most of the Queen's Messengers of the three last decades, and have found them to be, without exception, capital fellows, shrewd men of the world, and gentlemen in every sense of that much-abused term. A Queen's Messenger's pay and allowances are scarcely equal to a third of those received by the "special" of a great English newspaper, but, equally with the "special," he leads a dog's life. He is tied to his bags just as the travelling journalist is tied to the tail of a telegraphic cable; and summer or winter, fine weather or foul, war-time or peace-time, the injunction perpetually ringing in his ears is "*Marche toujours.*"

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He has one consolation. In addition to his meagre stipend and travelling expenses, he has a "ticket for soup," which is always honoured by the Ambassador or the Minister to whose legation he is accredited. I have met the Queen's Messenger at the tables of Lord Dufferin and Lord Augustus Loftus at St. Petersburg; of Lord Bloomfield at Vienna; of Lord Lyons at Washington—that was during the Great War of Secession;—of Sir John Crampton and Sir Henry Layard at Madrid; of Sir Henry Elliot at Constantinople, and of Lord Lyons again in Paris. Now, diplomatists' dinners are usually the very best dinners obtainable anywhere, and the ambassadorial "tickets for soup" have, as a rule, developed in the Queen's Messenger an exquisite taste in gastronomy. Many a mute, inglorious Brillat, Savarin, or Dr. Kitchiner—whom the newspapers persist in calling Dr. Kitchener—have condescended to carry the bags for £400 a year and travelling expenses, "according to Bradshaw."

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The wonderful correspondence which is being published about matrimonial agencies reminds me of two things; first, that none of the contributors to these curious outpourings of the *bourgeois* mind appear to have read the graphic description of a Parisian "Bureau de Mariage" in Lord Lytton's novel, "Night and Morning." Modern French matrimonial agencies, of which the pioneer was a certain M. De Foy—a most appropriate name—whose office was in the Rue des Colonnes, Paris, are very sharply looked after by the police, and are, as a rule, perfectly legitimate and *bona fide* businesses.

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Next, it is rather surprising to find that so few persons seem to be aware that matrimonial advertisements are by no means a modern device. They are nearly as old as pictorial valentines. With one of these hymeneal invitations is associated a very strange, eventful, and tragical history. Did you ever hear the "horrible tale" of the "Murder in the Red Barn"—a crime, it is said, discovered through a dream? The poor woman who was the victim in this tragedy had obtained her husband through a matrimonial agency, or by means of a matrimonial advertisement.

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Was not her name Maria Martin? I ask because I am writing away from my books; and even if I had them by me, I am afraid that I should not be able to verify my dim remembrance of the Murder in the Red Barn—a deed perpetrated, I think, about sixty years ago. We have not, unfortunately for journalistic bone-grubbers—if you call us ghouls I will not complain—a modern edition of the "Newgate Calendar" edited up to date. The last Calendar—Knapp and Baldwin's—comes no further down than 1825, and the last *crime célèbre* recorded therein is that of Fauntleroy, the banker and forger.

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The Royal Naval Exhibition, the organisation of which is rapidly progressing, promises to be one of the most brilliant attractions of the season of 1891. One gallery of the maritime display is to be devoted to an exhibition of models of bygone ships and boats, and it is to be hoped that the Models Committee will take counsel with the author of a delightful book (published by Chapman and Hall) which I have just been reading, called "Old Sea Wings, Ways, and Words in the Days of Oak and Hemp."

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The author of the book is Mr. Robert C. Leslie; and one most charming model might be constructed from the suggestions contained in his graphic description of a "sea farm" of the past. Do you know what a sea farm was? I declare that I did not before I read Mr. Leslie's volume. In the days when Clive went to Madras, and a voyage to India was an affair of six, and sometimes of nine months, the prudent skipper of a large merchantman laid in sufficient live stock to provide an amply spread table for himself and his passengers during the voyage.

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There were no canned meats, no preserved vegetables, no bottled soups in those days; so the skipper shipped live sheep, pigs, goats, cows and geese, ducks, fowls, and other poultry galore, which were comfortably housed—the quadrupeds on the forecastle, and the feathered bipeds in the boats. The *employé* who looked after the live stock bore the generic sobriquet of "Jemmy Ducks." Do you remember "Jemmy Ducks" in Marryat's "Snarleyow." But there was another department of the "sea-farm." The ballast in the hold being neatly bulked and trimmed, was often laid with earth and planted with radishes, chibbols, mustard and cress, and other small salad. The only article at table which lacked freshness was the water: but that drawback the bold skipper and his passengers did not much mind. They liberally qualified their evil-tasting and worse-smelling water with rum.

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A lively evening contemporary, reviewing a little volume just published, entitled "Painter-Poets," points out that a poem on "The Field of Waterloo," attributed to J. M. W. Turner, is none other than Byron's famous description in the third canto of "Childe Harold," beginning:—

Last moon beheld them full of lusty life.

"So much for 'Painter-poet' Turner!" concludes my lively evening contemporary.

***

Precisely so; but for all that, the mighty Joseph Mallard William, about whom Mr. Ruskin has written so much and so eloquently, was a poet from the literary as well as the graphic point of view. He was the author of a poem called "The Fallacies of Hope," and for many years the Royal Academy catalogues used to be adorned with quotations from this work attached to the title of Turner's pictures. Nobody, to my knowledge, ever saw the manuscript of the "Fallacies," nor, I believe, is it known whether the *magnum opus* was ever completed; but there, at least, were the periodical quotations in the Academy catalogues, and they were as conclusive specimens of the quality of the poem, as was the brick which Skolastikos in Hierocles—the original Joe Miller—took about as a sample of the house which he wished to sell. Turner not a poet! I remember, in particular, one most pregnant line from the "Fallacies" which served as an epigraph to the picture of a slave-ship on fire:—

Hope! Hope! where is thy market now?

If Turner was not a poet, he was at least cousin-german to one.

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Some gentleman, who seems to have a faculty for "finding noon at fourteen o'clock"—I translate the French locution—has discovered that the figure of the lion which, surmounting that mound at Waterloo, so provokingly mars the historic topography of the field, is the effigy of Leo Britannicus! Another gentleman, a little wiser in his generation, writes to correct this amusing blunder, and points out that the Waterloo lion is the Belgic, not the British one; but he gives renewed currency to the old *canard* that the lion's tail was twisted by the French troops, who marched into Belgium in 1830, in derision of the "braves Belges" who ran away from Waterloo in 1815. I believe that the Belgic lion was originally cast with his tail between his legs.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

No attention has been devoted to the fact that one of our Royal soldiers will, in a few months, have to go upon the retired list. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar will, in October 1st, be relieved of the command in Ireland. On October 11th he will attain the age of 67, and then his retirement will be inevitable.

THE DISTURBANCES AT GOA.

THE telegrams received yesterday from Goa contain no fresh information, and may be summed up as a continuation of the charges and counter-charges of previous days. First of these is one which was despatched to the editor of the *Horas Vagas*:—

MARGAO, SEPT. 23.

Drunken mob attacked, and surprised the Administrador, and stoned the Municipal Office, obstructing elections. Troops ordered and received with dynamite, soldiers wounded, and attacking in turn, killed several. Thirteen dead, as many wounded. Pre-concerted plan of Loyolists to rob papers, spoil elections. Papers robbed in three assemblies, members being beaten.

We received the subjoined message yesterday from the President of the Salsette Municipality:—

MARGAO, SEPT. 24.

Restabelecida ordem Salsette, devido energia Governo authoridades locaes. Homisiadas cabecas motim. Justica procede investigacoes actividade eleicoes continuam.

Translation.

Order has been re-established in Salsette owing to energetic measures adopted by Government and the local authorities. The leaders of the meeting have fled. The judicial investigation is actively proceeding. The elections continue.

In the above connection the following items of Goa news are of interest:—

Mr. Christovam Pinto, the Goan Deputy, has submitted to the House of Deputies in Lisbon a project for the division of the Portuguese possessions in India into five electoral boroughs, *viz.*, Nova Goa, Margaum, Mapuca, Ponda, and Damaun. It also proposed to invest the Indian possessions with a right to appoint two Peers for the Upper House, one by Velhas Conquistas, and the other by Novas Conquistas, Damaun and Diu having a seat in the Consultative Committee in charge of colonial affairs.

Senhor Caetano de Albuquerque, the late Governor General of Goa, has been entrusted in Lisbon, with the revision of the Salt and Abkari Articles of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty.

It is reported that Mr. Crispiano de Fonseca, one of the Judges of the High Court of Goa, is about to retire from the bench.

A MEETING of the Goanese community was held last evening in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute for the purpose of protesting against the action taken by the Government at Margao in firing upon the people whilst exercising what was considered their electoral rights. Dr. Da Gama presided, and the other gentlemen on the platform were:—All the members of the committee appointed, and also Dr. C. J. Rodrigues, Messrs. V. S. Rodrigues J. P. C. P. Pereira, Ropino de Souza, Remigio Lobo, E. Pires, B. X. Lopes, P. V. de Souza, Joseph de Silva, D. A. de Sa, Leao de Souza. A. A. Pinto, C. Fonseca, M. G. Fialho, and others.

The meeting was advertised to take place in the Instituto Luso-Indiano, but it being considered that hall would be too small, the place of meeting was changed to the Framji Cowasji Institute; but even that was much too small for the large crowd which turned out, a great many more than gained admission being disappointed, and having to remain outside. The meeting was a most enthusiastic one, and all the resolutions were carried with acclamation. All the speeches were delivered in Portuguese, and are translated as follows:—

Dr. J. A. da Gama, chairman, said:—Gentlemen,—I am very much obliged to you for the honour you have done me by electing me your chairman this evening. When we met on the 3rd May last to protest against the violent measures employed by the Governor Vasco Guedes at the late election of a Deputy to the Cortes. I did not then think that we would meet again so soon to protest against graver violence with accompaniments of killed and wounded. Gentlemen, I need not relate the occurrences at Goa, because you have had already accounts better expressed in the papers. Allow me only to mention facts and analyse them a little. I shall read to you the Governor's own account. You all know that on the 21st, last Sunday, was the Municipal election day. The Provisional Municipal Committee appointed by the Governor aggregated on this occasion five more circles to that of Margao, namely, Navalim Benaulim, Colva, Seraulim, and Bethalbatim, places miles distant from Margao. Notwithstanding the inconveniences which travelling long distances must cause, the electors of all those districts came to Margao for voting. The number of electors in this circle rose now to 5,000, and a large number of them were present. You know that Mr. Carneiro, the Administrator of Salsette, had issued orders forbidding the electors to carry even walking sticks. You also know that there is no police proper, but the military do duty of the police. On the 19th the Governor sent another military force to Margao, armed with rifles and ball cartridges. On the 21st the electors from various parts came to vote. According to law, the military should be quartered in their barracks during any elections, and without ammunition, but the Governor sent an armed force from Panjim to Margao three days before the elections, and which force surrounded the Municipal house on the election day. Well, the electors came, and while going into the house to vote were asked by the soldiers and the Governor's agents to vote for Government party. By dubious reply many could get in, but when they did not accept the Governor's list Mr. Carneiro began whipping the electors, these naturally resented. Here the row commenced, Mr. Carneiro and other Governor's agents then got out, leaving the office full of electors, and gave command to fire on the people, and fled. The troops at once fired both at the electors in the office and those in the large square near the office. They seeing many killed and wounded, rushed into the church and into a large private house. The military then continued firing on the church and the other house, killing and wounding several of them, thus the church, the municipal office and the other houses have been considerably damaged. It is reasonable to suppose that, unarmed men could not attack armed soldiers. The other telegram says that two parties were fighting, and that the Governor, who gave assistance to one party, is neutral! If this is really the truth why are the offices of *India-Portugueza* and *Ortigas* surrounded by the military, and the publication of these papers forbidden, and why the *Ultramar* is free from molestation, and the publication of this journal is allowed? Why were warrants issued against the leaders of one party, most of whom had fled a day or two before the election day, and none against the other or Governor's party who were present? If the dispute was between two parties, how is that 3,000 electors attacked only the innocent Mr. Carneiro, his orderly, and a couple of police sepoys. 3,000 excited electors attacked Mr. Carneiro and his orderly on the road, and Mr. Carneiro vanquished them all, and walked to the municipal office to be present at the polling office! A new Gulliver and Lilliputian story. The head of the Military Office says that the conflict was between two parties, and the Governor says that it was between the rioters and the police! The same head says that bombs charged with dynamite were hurled on the opposite party. What opposite party? Where was that opposite party? If two parties were fighting they must have been near each other, and bombs of dynamite could not be hurled on one party without, at the same time, injuring the other. Remember, gentlemen, that it is bombs charged with dynamite, says the Governor, and not crumb balls! I ask how did the party get dynamite? To obtain dynamite there requires a license both of the English and Portuguese Government, and if they gave licenses, it was easy for the Governor to find out the possessors of dynamite. He knew, it seems, that there would be a disturbance, then it was his duty not to allow dynamite to be obtained, and if he did his duty the only consequence is that if dynamite was used at all, it must have been with the Governor's consent. It is very unfortunate, that the Governor could not even make a decent excuse. An administration which cannot carry out a municipal election without firing on the people, the sooner it is effaced from the earth the better for the civilisation. Gentlemen, I have imperfectly endeavoured to lay before you some facts and without referring to lying and sensational publications. And the only one conclusion I can draw from it is that the Governor Vasco Guedes is at the bottom of all this mischief. We are assembled, gentlemen, not to take part of any party—we have no concern with parties. We are here because our killed and wounded brethren cry to us to seek for redress. We are here because their blood appeals to our hearts for pity. We are here in sympathy with their widows and orphans to ask for punishment of the perpetrators of such horrible deeds. I am sure that one and all the Goanese, wherever they may be, will join with us, but should there be any one who may say that this outrage is committed deservedly to him, I say that the blood of our killed and wounded brethren be on him and his. (Loud applause.)

Dr. Fylinto, G. do Rosario e Souza proposed the first resolution as follows:—"that this meeting record its profound indignation against the atrocities perpetrated by the agents of the Governor General of Goa, causing death and wounding many of our brethren of Salsette."

Dr. Fylinto after reading two of the telegrams (published by the *Times of India* on Monday) said:—I do not wish to keep from you other telegrams of official origin sent here with the view of counteracting or lessening, the impression which the others referred to by me just now must have produced.

Dr. Fylinto read all the telegrams giving the official version of the affair, and then continued:—Without stopping to observe that these last telegrams are from persons most interested in sheltering the Governor and minimising the gravity of the circumstances, for one was from the President of the Municipal Committee so illegally and despotically nominated by the Governor and there interested in excusing the Governor, the others from the Secretaries of the same Governor and therefore from persons bound to wire how and what the Governor might want and might be necessary to excuse and justify the said Governor. It is enough merely to compare these telegrams of official original in order to know their incorrectness and falsehood. While the President who was present from the beginning telegraphs that the deaths and wounds were caused in the act of dispersing the people by the military when the people attacked the Municipal Hall and prevented the authorities from entering without making even a passing allusion to dynamite and firearms, only later mention is made of dynamite and firearms on the part of the people by people who apparently were not on the spot. Now no one ignores how difficult is the importation of dynamite and that it was almost impossible that the popular electors should have it; we all know that the great Administrator of the province of Salsette expressly and rigirously prohibited the electors from outside Margao to go to that town with sticks in the hand. It was therefore impossible that the people appeared in the Municipal Hall or in the assembly of Margao with weapons in their hands. Again if the people used dynamite and firearms, did they use them, only against their own partisans? or were these balls and this dynamite possessed of an instinct to kill and wound only those if the popular party? If the people had used dynamite would it not in its explosion kill at least one of the soldiers or policemen, or authorities, or partisans of the Governor against whom the dynamite must have been thrown? It is impossible to believe that the people unarmed as they were could have attacked the Administrator and the sadly celebrated President when these were surrounded by the police and military previously sent from Panjim and ready to obey the orders of the Administrator as they really obeyed killing harmless citizens? Do you know where our unfortunate brethren were assassinated? It was in the church, in the streets and in private residences, where they had taken refuge. Then is it in the church, in private houses of members of the popular party and in the streets simultaneously that these glorious popular voters went to hinder the entrance of the Administrator and the celebrated President into the Municipal building? Do you know what are the dimensions of the Municipal Hall of Salsette? It can scarcely hold 500 persons and nevertheless 5,000 persons had been called there to vote, and unable to find room they had taken refuge in the churches in the neighbouring houses and in the streets, and it was there that they were assassinated treacherously. They died a glorious death, for they died for their country, they died for liberty, and to die for one's country, to die for liberty is glorious, is grand, is sublime. It is to die for a thing that has no price, to die for something divine. I do not wish to continue the analysis of the official telegrams, which otherwise present a vast margin for it, but what has been said is sufficient to judge of their falsity. It is truly shameful that a high Portuguese authority should have descended so low as to require falsehoods and calumnies, to lie and make his subordinates lie to justify himself. No, gentlemen, a thousand times no, it is not the people who used dynamite or firearms but it is the Governor, the Administrator, and also the President, and the *Ultramar* party and the members of the Municipal Committee who assembled at Margao, thousands of electors of different parishes, unarmed even of walking-sticks in order to cause them to be assassinated barbarously by the military who had been sent from Panjim by the Governor three days before. It is a most bare-faced lie, it is a most disgraceful columny of those who write that the police at the disposal of the Administrator was not reinforced and that this was requisitioned only when it was found that life was in danger and that the police had been maltreated by snatching away their weapons and that measures had been adopted to restore order and indicate the prestige of authority. It is false and we all know that three days before the Governor Vasco Guedes had despatched a military force from Panjim. Compare confront the telegrams of official origin, and you will see that from the first to the last they are all a tissue of falsehoods aiming at sheltering the Governor, explaining away the gravity of the situation, deceiving here outside and continuing, there in Salsette the reign of terror, the demoralization and the anarchy inaugurated by the Governor and his agents, official and non-official, many of whom are our wretched countrymen who not ashamed or grief in striking deep the treacherous daggar into the bosom of their own mother country, our common country, trembling with grief and anxiety. (Loud applause.)

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

Dr. A. G. Viegas next proposed, "that a telegraphic message be sent to his Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal, asking protection to the people of Salsette and punishment for the horrible crimes, perpetrated by his Majesty's Representatives in Portuguese-India." Dr. Viegas, in support of his motion, said: "Sons of Portuguese-India!—It is only with tears that I ought to speak to you to-day, because the immense grief, which at this moment tears my heart, suffocates me. The tyrant, who for a long time has been oppressing our country, last Sunday the 21st instant, a day which will be registered among the facts of the history of our country with letters of blood, consummated his heinous work in the town of Margao. Nineteen corpses of our brethren, who watered with their blood the streets of the capital of the province of Salsette, cry out for redress. Fifty others wounded, who perhaps will not be long in following the former on the road to sepulchure, wait to die consoled by you. Meanwhile the sorrows of the people, the cries of the victims, the tears of the widows, and the sobs of the little orphans of the martyrs of popular liberty are answered by the hilarious and shrill laugh of the the despot Vasco Guedes and of his adepts, they are answered by fresh crimes, fresh wounds, fresh assaults, which keep the inhabitants of Salsette in terror; they are answered by the rage of his agents who appear to be thirsting for the blood of the people and their brave leaders whose inviolable residences are assaulted, and invaded and whose lives are in danger. And, good God! so many deaths, so much bloodshed, so much violence on account of a simple municipal election; by the mere caprice of a haughty Governor so much martial movement as if a revolt had to be suppressed! It costs much, indeed, to put down the liberty of the elector of a brave people, conscious of their rights and possessed of a sense of their dignity. Oh! blindness! Gentlemen, you know the place that belongs to you. In the fearful struggle, may the courage and heroism of the unfortunate who have been struck down by the official bullet thrill through the patriotic fibres of your heart, and show yourselves before the country, before unhappy Portugal, and before the whole world with gigantic proportions, which may encourage

age to despair; and let us all say with one voice to the Government of that country, let us tell it all, with one voice, that our blood and our lives have far greater value than the honour and prestige of her heartless Generals; let us write the name of Vasco Guedes and of the Ministers who may perhaps seek to shelter him, let us write their names on the gallows of national ignominy, not in letters of gold, but in black on the gates of the burial-place of our glorious past. I repeat that when the high authorities of the nation, informed of the crimes, the oppressions, and the tyrannies of the Governor of Goa, should send us a fresh and unexpected disappointment, sanctioning and conniving at the injustices of which we complain; let us be convinced that Portugal is no longer a tender mother to us, but a cruel step-mother; and only in this event, compelled and driven by Portugal herself, with very great regret and heartfelt pang, shedding tears of the most poignant grief over the tombs of Xavier and Affonso de Albuquerque, so that history may never accuse us of ingratitude, we shall seek another arm that may defend our lives and our fortunes against the attacks of these despots, and we shall throw ourselves in the protecting arms of another nation that may be more worthy of our love, of our devotion, and our loyalty. We shall thus, constrained and very much against our wish, turn our backs on Portugal, the traditional athlete, who in punishment of the infamies of her sons is to-day begging civilisation for crutches to drag herself in the rear of enlightened nations. Forward! then, illustrious fellow-countrymen. Courage! Be firm! On your determination solely depends the future of the country and your own honour. Seek, therefore, to show yourselves worthy of your glorious past, and in order that no one of us may fail one day in the duty which is imposed on us by quality of free citizens, let us seal our determination of to-day with the still steaming blood of our glorious brethren, the fearless athletes of the popular cause, the heroes of Margao, who obtained the palm of civil martyrdom, falling at the charge of the official sword and bullet in the electoral affray of the 21st instant in Salsette, (Loud applause.)

This resolution was also carried unanimously.

Mr. Leandro Mascarenhas proposed the third resolution as follows:—"That a telegram be sent to the people of Salsette, manifesting our sympathy and joining in their sorrows and anxieties, together with messages of condolence, to the families of the unfortunate persons who were killed." He then said:—"To-day, when from this distance I cast my eyes on our beloved Goa, my heart is tortured with the most excruciating sorrow. My country is the scene of a dark and terrible tragedy of the most horrible atrocities; my country flowing with innocent blood. Such is the faithful description of the *Times of India* correspondent published to-day. I do not know what we can do to dispel the dark and calamitous cloud that hangs over the people of Salsette. Gentlemen, the situation of those of our countrymen is horrible. The province is full of soldiers ready to bury their bayonets in the hearts of citizens. The houses of the popular party surrounded by the military, the leaders of the people imprisoned under arrest or persecuted. The press has been strangled to silence, the voice of the people, terror, and panic prevails throughout the country, and these our countrymen in their most trying agony of this fearful strife appeal to Heaven and earth to save them from the oppression and tyranny, which has fallen upon them. From Monday, I do not know how many telegrams have reached us from different persons, decribing the horrible acts of the military in the province of Salsette. And all these mournful messages are from those whom you all know, and have pierced the hearts of every one. These horrible acts are more revolting, gentlemen, when we remember that they became the victims of this barbarous attack and murderous fire, because as free citizens they claimed to exercise their legal and most sacred rights, rights that every free-born citizen is jealous and proud of the principal guarantee of the Sovereignty of the people! And by whom? By those who as executors of the law, whose only duty is to guarantee the free exercise of the rights and prerogations of the people—where I ask, gentlemen, have public authorities acted in a similar manner? All this carries as back to the dark periods of 1822, when the rulers trod under foot the rights of the ruled, and on the ruins of the rights and privileges of the people raised the odious banner of the supremacy of power. The people then acted in a body, and in the words of one of our writers:—'In the delirium of enthusiasm of exercising the rights of its sovereignty, when the only thought was of gratitude to the nation that conceded them this liberty, beheld with astonishment that the pernicious influence of power had trodden it under its feet ready to turn into a myth the rights which the nation conceded in reality. As faith lived in the minds, the hearts, and the soul of the people, they look down the audacity of the privileged, and showed them another road than they had chalked out. Friendly proposals, negociations, guilded persuasions, flattering promises, and after these were of no avail, threats of death, employment of armed force, the rattling of the military, all became useless to guile or mock the sovereign will of the people, who impelled by faith, by the faith of its sovereignty repulsed with spirit these influences, which at once, irritates, debases, and acts contagiously on the people, and in a state when abuse and despotism reigned supreme. This is, gentlemen, an exact picture of what is now actually going on in Salsette, the brave and patriotic people of which never appeared so glorious, as now in this hour of calamity. Leaving aside for a moment the turbulence of the tragic scenes which blinds our minds, and moves our hearts, let us put the question in a sober light that it might bear fair criticism. Let us consider what the people of Salsette have done and are doing, and then pronounce our 'vere dictum.' For 25 years the people exercised their sacred rights, being satisfied merely by servile compliances to the Government who gaining by this traffic commenced to abuse its power by oppressions. The conscience of the people awoke to its duties, felt the weight of the oppression, knew that no one heard them in Portugal, the deputies turned out from the Government manufactories were simple machine, poor creatures in the hands of the Government, the increase of taxes was ever increasing for the needs of the oppressors, and for these reasons, resolved never more to treat with Government, and to always send to the Lisbon Parliament their own independent member. Patriotic resolution, laudable effort! This resolution was taken in a meeting of the 40 'mayores contributes' (highest tax-payers) of Salsette and approved by the present Governor as 'just' and 'reasonable' adding, moreover, that as an admirer of good principles always respected the resolution of the electors for closing freely their own representation. These are his own words addressed to the leader of the popular party. This resolution, besides the approval of the Governor, was consecrated by the general wish of the country, and all her sons scattered throughout India. In consequence of this resolution Portuguese-India had after a long time an independent deputy, a free and legitimate representative, a son of the country in the Portuguese Parliament; and do you know, that since this deputy has been in Portugal the affairs of Portuguese-India attract the attention of the Home Government, and public opinion there takes interest in its affairs. After some time the Parliament was dissolved, and a new election had to take place, and the Governor, who had approved the resolution of the people before, became now its strongest opponent, because he saw that his own party came in power in Portugal, but the people were not going to surrender their dignity, tearing their own resolution, and yielding nothing friendly proposals and transactions, guilded persuasions, flattering promises, and after these were of no avail threats of death, the use of armed force, the rattling of the military, all this became useless to move the people from their noble resolution. The Governor in vexation and full of vindictiveness has turned to meet the people and carry the election by brute force. He sent military agents to Salsette, who robbed the papers of the Revising Committee, invaded the municipal offices, expelled the servants of the municipal chamber, made shameful proposals, and used their power in every way. These acts were the precursers of the last barbarous atrocities. The people had their election and the Government had its own, and the papers of both were transmitted for the decision of the Tribunal of Verification in Portugal. This tribunal anulled both the elections, and inflicted this disgraceful defeat on the poor Governor, having his own party in power. In revenge the Governor illegally dissolved the Municipal body and endeavoured to kill the popular party, an intention which he had shown before the election of the deputy as a threat, but there was a moment when even this functionary thought of reconciling himself with the popular party, and has, in fact, signed a paper to this effect in the presence of some witnesses, suddenly retracting his previous mistaken policy. See, gentlemen, what a functionary this is! Without dignity, without fairness or honor, and without principles. At last came the municipal election, before its time, forced by the vindictiveness of the Governor, who wished to carry victory at the point of the bayonet, to secure the election of a Brandao later on! To elect this man, these horrible crimes and disorders have been perpetrated, which has caused profound consternation and indignation everywhere. From what I have said what a brilliant part the people of Salsette have played in this tragedy. They did not yield to the endearing blandishments of power, nor to threats and cruel tyrannies. Firm in the traditions of their country, which many a time has shown instances of true liberty, of independence, of its dignity! Fearlessly repulsed the might of the despotic Governor, stood noble and free on the glorious pedestal of honor and its purified patriotism, struggled and fought bravely, fearlessly for the sacred rights of the whole people, and it is the duty of the country to glorify it. It should exalt them, and carry them in triumph to the pantheon of glory. This people deserve all our sympathy and consideration, and all our love. The Government unable to gain by legal and honourable means had recourse to the sword, the bayonet, and the musket, and sacrificed innocent blood—a holocaust to evil passions and hatreds. And the people preferred to shed their blood, to sacrifice their lines in defence of their just rights, than to subject themselves to the expoliation which the Government wanted to force upon them. Nineteen of our brothers quietly ran, fell shot dead—shot by the soldiery and many others are mortally wounded. There is no order restored as the originators of this anarchy want us to believe. Even at the moment I read a telegram asserting that the disorders continues, that the houses are attacked and surrounded, the popular leaders under arrest or imprisoned, the people prosecuted, and there is no security of life in the province of Salsette. Indignation is felt throughout the country, and there was a monster meeting at Calangute, and what is still more grave is that the merchants of Margao have telegraphed to Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay, asking for his protection. Still more grave is the account of the correspondent of the *Times of India* published to-day, whose evidence cannot be suspected. And who, gentlemen, is there that will not sympathise with brave people mowed down by fire and sword? Who can help shedding tears for them? A people that did not hesitate to sacrifice themselves in the defence of their rights, even be they savages will deserve our sympathy, affection, and respect, but let us condemn with all vehemence of our patriots, these oppressors, these assassins that have robbed us of so many our brothers, murdering them so ruthlessly and barbaronsly. A people so pacific, patriotic, and brave. And after this, gentlemen, there is nothing mor natural than for the people to look to the English Government to this prosperous empire where the people besides enjoying all security, are respected and protected. We only gain by changing our nationality, and if traditional love to Portugal still impedes this idea, those unfortunate sons of that country will be the cause of hastening that event. If our love, if our sympathy, if our services are paid by Portugal by tyranny, by these atrocities, why should we continue to belong to that nation with the many disadvantages? If a Portuguese Governor is not able to carry on a municipal election peaceably what can we expect from such a Governor. If Portugal continues to consider as brutes, and leaves us to the mercy of these clap-trap Governors who are exported here, what is our future, We have to earn our bread under a Foreign Government, and from our hard-earned money we have to maintain these poltroon, who know nothing beyond their house and are now able to see beyond their noses. We pay the ever-increasing taxes of Goa with the money earned far from our country in inhospitable regions to be maltreated, to have our families oppressed, to have our brothers shot in the exercise of their rights which they did not ask for, but which Portugal granted. Under these circumstances it is much desirable that Portuguese-India must be absorbed in the Bombay Empire. It is intolerable, gentlemen, the situation is intolerable, and the horrible acts at Salsette perhaps come to better our Government. There are evils that come for good. Great victories cost great sacrifice. The list of political martyrs is full of illustrious names, who by their blood have watered the tree of liberty. The cause of the people is holy and just, and costs rivers of blood. The blood of the political martyrs of Salsette will go up to heaven, and bring the remedy for our sufferings and evils. It is well that the people suffer for the whole country. Our sympathies, our ovations, our enthusiastic support for them. Long live the brave and patriotic people of Salsette. (Loud applause.)

The resolution was carried.

Mr. E. B. D. Cordeiro proposed the fourth resolution as follows:—"That a Committee of Vigilance, with ample powers of this assembly, may be appointed to do all that may be necessary, in order to attain the object of this meeting. The committee is to be composed of Drs. J. Acacio da Gama, Felynto G. R. de Souza, Acacio Gabriel Viegas, A. Felceiano Fernandez, and Messrs. Jose Janario de Souza, Leandro Mascarenhas, Joaquim Rozario, Dias, E. B. D. Cordeiro, Joao Caetano Fernandez, A. P. Cortez, B. X. Furtado, and P. J. de Souza." Mr. Cordeiro said: "It is not even a year since we assembled," he went on to say, "last time, to protest against official violence, on the occasion of election of a Deputy for Salsette; and I never thought that we should so soon be called upon to reitorate our protest under circumstances, much more sad and horrible, with which we were surprised on the 21st of this month. I am no partizan of any party. I follow only the banner of the people, and, as such, I would have opened myself to a charge of unpardonable responsibility were I to fail myself in the sacred duty of sympathising with the victims, whose blood calls loudly for satisfaction. Never the electoral history of Municipal Corporation of our country shed so much innocent blood of so many victims that received the fatal blow on the ill-fated day of the 21st. And why was this massacre for? Had the electors risen in rebellion against the Government? Were they violating the law of the nation to be shot like dogs? Assuredly not. They had assembled there to exercise the right of citizens, which the laws of the land had conferred on them. Woe to the people, whose Government turned itself into an executioner, instead of being their protector. The sacred functions that belong to the powers of the state of maintaining order and preventing external interference, are degenerated, when the powers pose themselves as despots and oppressors of constitutional liberties and security of life. Such barbarous acts like these in the present enlightened age of civilisation and liberty! If the ancient Portuguese, who have left us the prerogatives of Portuguese citizenship, were to arise from the grave that covers them, how they would not have felt themselves ashamed at seeing their degenerate successors, losing the bravery and noble spirit, that distinguished their ancestors, and the want of which in the present rulers of our country has made them an object of ridicule and contempt in the eyes of the civilised world. If Portugal thinks that Goans have reverted to barbarism during the last half century, though they were worthy before, and that they do not deserve the right of constitutional privileges, let them be withdrawn forthwith instead of torturing and shooting them like the negroes of Africa. Oh! ye, martyrs for the love of the country and victims of the brutal soldiery, and their heartless Chiefs, allow us to mix our tears with those of your widows and orphans. The innocent blood that has been shed on the electoral platform at Margao will cry for justice before the throne of his Faithful Majesty the King D. Carlos I., into whose gracious and paternal hands we place your cause." (Loud applause.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. B. X. Furtado next proposed, "that a public subscription be opened on the spot with the praiseworthy and humane object of affording relief to the widows and orphans of those who fell in the electoral contest of Salsette." (Loud applause.)

Mr. J. D. Rodrigues, in seconding the proposal, said: That Cicero, speaking of Catalino, asked "up to what time will you abuse our patience, up to when will your fury mock at us?" I may now ask you the same question, you, the members of the Portuguese community, up to when will you be indifferent to the monstrosities that reach us by telegrams? What is it meant by being wounded and killed? What is it meant by the dead bodies lying stiff and cold on the streets, without the chance, of a wife, a son, or a relation being able to approach them? During the French Revolution and during the triumvirate of Dauton, Marat, and Robeispierre, the guillotine was introduced and the prisons were full. During the Government of General Vasco Guedes we have criminal proceedings, arrests, dead, and wounded. The poor people of Goa pay to the Government of the country so many thousand of rupees from their scanty resources, but not being satisfied with this the sacrifice of the life of the subjects is exacted! Yes, you are dead; the bravest and noblest defenders of the popular liberty are now blessed for having offered your life for the country. Yes, you are dead. But not dead to posterity. The history will record your memory in its pages with golden letters. (Loud applause.)

The resolution having been put to the meeting and carried, the chairman announced that three telegrams had been received from Poona, Karachi, and Sholapur, where meetings were being held, expressing sympathy with the movement in Bombay. (Loud applause.)

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE hearing of the *Rast Goftar* defamation case, in which the complainant, Framji Cowasji Mehta, Proprietor of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* printing press, charged Messrs. Kaikhosro Nowrosji Kabraji and Merwanji Furdunji Murzban with defamation, terminated yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, when Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered his decision finding the defendants guilty, and sentencing them each to pay a fine of Rs. 201, from which he awarded Rs. 300 as costs to the complainant. A very large assembly of the Parsee community crowded the Court, who burst into loud applause on hearing the decision of the Magistrate.

THE *RAST-GOFTAR* DEFAMATION CASE.

AT the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case, in which Framjee Cowasjee Mehta, the proprietor of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* Printing Press, charges Messrs. Kaikhosro Nowrosjee Kabrajee and Merwanjee Furdunjee Murzban with defamation.

Mr. Pherosha M. Mehta, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, was counsel for the prosecution. Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, appeared for the defendants.

The respective counsels and their clients retired into the Magistrate's chambers, and reappeared before a crowded Court after nearly two hours' deliberations.

His Worship, in delivering judgment, said:—This case arises out of two letters published in the *Rast Goftar* and *Satya Prakash* of the 25th of August 1889. (Two letters read). The complainant, who is the Editor and Proprietor of the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, charges the accused No. 1 as the Editor, and the accused No. 2 as the proprietor and publisher of the *Rast Goftar* with defamation in respect of the publication of those two etters. The charges for defamation setting out the two letters were framed and read to the accused, to which they respectively pleaded that they had defences to make. Mr. P. M. Mehta appeared for the complainant and contended that the letters contained imputations that were defamatory of the complainant in his calling as a journalist, and was calculated to harm his reputation and lower his credit in his own community. Mr. Kirkpatrick appeared on behalf of the accused No. 1, and Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee on behalf of accused No. 2, and their principal contention was that the imputations were made in good faith by way of fair comment on a matter of public interest, and would come under the 3rd and 9th exceptions. Before considering the question as to whether any of the imputations in the letters are defamatory or not, it is necessary to bear in mind the previous circumstances. A certain memorandum of Mr. Ommaney's had been sent with other papers relating to the Crawford Case to the Secretary of State for India, which memorandum contained certain strictures on the Parsee community. A telegram which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 10th of July first called attention here to those strictures. Then a leading paragraph appeared in the *Times of India* of the 12th of July, concluding with these words: "If this gross libel has really been laid upon the table of the House of Commons, it must have been forwarded through the Bombay Government, and if Mr. Ommaney does not give a sufficient explanation or contradiction of what he is alleged to have written, or, if necessary a formal apology, a remonstrance should be sent direct to Lord Reay himself as the head of the Government, and he should be asked to see that the obnoxious document is withdrawn." The first notices with regard to the matter in the complainant's paper appeared under the date of the 14th July, under the headings "A Libel to the Parsee Community," and "What should the Parsees do now?" I need not refer very fully to the contents of these articles except to mention that the latter after alluding to the suggestion in the *Times of India* of a petition if necessary being sent to Lord Reay, concludes: "Surely leading Parsees ought not to hold silence of any sort, and should not sit at rest until this great libel made against their community is withdrawn." On the evening of the 19th of July a meeting took place at the invitation of Mr. P. M. Mehta to consider what steps should be taken. Amongst others present at that meeting were Messrs. P. M. Mehta, Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Sorabji Framji Patel, Framji Dinshaw Petit, and the second No. 1, K. N. Kabraji. The general opinion come to at that meeting was that a private letter should be written to Lord Reay by one of the heads of the community, and it was to be distinctly understood that the writer was to be wholly and solely responsible for his action in that matter, the community being at full liberty to do or act hereafter in any manner they liked. In the *Times of India* of the next day a paragraph appeared stating shortly what had taken place at that meeting. In the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, of the 21st of July, appeared an article headed, "A wise step taken by the Parsees," which alluded to the meeting of the 19th of July, and concluded, "For the present the meeting has not thought it proper to convene the 'Anjuman' of the Zoroastrians, and with great foresight resolved that Sir Jamsetjee or Sir Dinshaw Petit or the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta had better write a letter in private to his Excellency the Governor Lord Reay, in its connection and ask for justice. The more highly foresighted step taken is that the letter is not to be addressed in the name of the Parsee community, and the Parsee community will be in a position to adopt any reasonable measures it may like on its own behalf, subsequently on the return of a reply thereto. We are very confident that a noble Governor like H. E. Lord Reay will not fail to give justice to the Parsees in conformity with this reasonable measures of theirs, and thereafter there will be no necessity of convening the "Anjuman." In the *Kaiser-i-Hind* of the 28th of July appeared a paragraph headed, "Discretion is the better part of Valour," which alludes to a reply being received from Lord Reay to a letter which had been addressed to him in private by Sir Dinshaw, and considered the reply satisfactory. The article says: "Is it not a satisfactory explanation to the Parsees?" And again, "What do the Parsees want to do? after having got an explanation from Lord Reay? We recommend them now to sit quiet and to abstain all togother from taking quite useless and purposeless steps of convening a general meeting," and concludes, "Let those few people murmur who strive in vain to convene a public meeting. They will of themselves be quiet in a short time after murmuring and struggling." On the 2nd of August a requisition which had been made and got up principally by the accused and signed by a large number of the Parsee community was sent to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy at Poona asking him to call a public meeting. I think I should call attention to three paragraphs in that requisition. "Although it cannot but be recognised that it is merely the reckless accusation of an individual for which Government cannot be held responsible, still as it has been officially forwarded by the Government of Bombay to the Secretary of State for India, and published to the world under the implied sanction of the latter's authority, it 'devolves upon the community to call upon those high authorities to declare that they view with disapproval the said accusation.'" Then "This communication cannot be regarded as an adequate vindication on the wholesale and public impeachment of the Parsee community, and, however, gratifying, are the sentiments expressed in the reply of Lord Reay, they cannot be viewed as expressing that disavowal of Mr. Ommaney's impeachment which the Parsee community have a right to expect from the Government of the Presidency;'" and concludes, '"And to resolve upon the necessary action to give the Government of Bombay and her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an opportunity to declare that they have neither adopted, accepted, nor sympathised with these opinions and charges and that they view the same with displeasure.'" In the *Kaiser-i-Hind* of August the 4th there appeared two articles one headed "Measures rashly taken by several Parsees:" A warning to judicious Parsees, advocating the satisfactory nature of Lord Reay's letter, and deprecating the necessity of calling a public meeting. I will read part of it. "That it is regretful to observe that several Parsees are not yet satisfied with all this. These few Parsees still want to make a fuss in a public meeting assembled, and they have so far advanced that they have began collecting signatures of the Parsees to a requisition to be sent to Sir Jamsetjee and the other trustees of the Parsee "Punch yet" in order to convene an "Anjuman." By this oppotunity we warn our Parsee brethren to think maturely before signing the requisition for convening a meeting, whether there is any necessity of taking such proceedings, and an "Anjuman" meeting can be convened, then alone when there is a concensus of opinion of the whole community on the matter about which it is to be convened, but there is a widespread disagreement about the said matter, therefore how can an "Anjuman" meeting be convened." And the other article was headed, "Requisition to the Parsee "Punchayet" Trustees to convene a public meeting," which stated:—"We have received a copy of the requisition from the "Gofterwallahs," which is pointed at the foot of the article, and that it was received after the first article had been set in type, and that its perusal had not altered our views expressed in that article. On the 6th of August Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit had consulted Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengali about the meeting proposed to be called by the requisition, and they came to the conclusion that a counter-requisition should be made to the Trustees not to call a meeting. Mr. Sorabjee sent a draft that evening to Mr. Framjee D. Petit, and on the evening of the next day Mr. Nusserwanjee M. Petit was consulted, who suggested some alteration, which was shown to Mr. Sorabjee, who approved of it. It was then sent by Messrs. F. D. Petit and S. S. Bengali to be printed at the *Kaiser-i-Hind* Press. Up to that time Mr. F. D. Petit says the complainant had had nothing to do with the counter-requisition. After it was sent to the complainant he was asked to get some signatures to it. On Thursday, the 8th, in consequence of a communication made by Mr. Darashaw Ruttonjee Chichgar to Mr. Framjee D. Petit the counter-requisition was not proceeded with further. On the evening of that day Mr. F. D. Petit informed the complainant that there was no necessity for making a counter-requisition. We have then the article published in the "Kaiser-i-Hind" of August the 11th, headed "The judicious attitude adopted by the Parsees—our proposal accepted." No doubt this article does take a different view to that expresed the other articles. I have referred to. It sets out the counter-requisition. It says:—"In order to show of what sort the counter-requisition was which is as to be forwarded to the Trustees of the "Panchayet," and which was given up on the opposite party having agreed to adopt a middle course, we publish it herein below, and think it advisable to say this much that Seth Nusserwanjee Petit, Seth Sorabjee Bengali, Seth Framjee Dinsaw Petit, and Seth Sorabjee Framjee Patel were the first to agree to sign it, and that there were other numerous known Parsees who were ready to sign it." "The counter-requisition is dated the 7th of August-1889, and concludes with the following words.:—According to our opinion, it is deserving of us a loyal community to accept this reply got from his Excellency the Governor, and it does not become us to criticize it any further. Therefore we, the undersigned, trust that by using foresight, you will not kindly see the necessity of summing a public meeting for the good of our community. This is the only prayer." The article goes on, "Of course one public meeting of the Parsees will be held now, but the business to be transacted there is of a quite different character from the old programme. In the old programme a requisition was to be made to send through a public meeting a petition to Government as well as to our State Secretary, and to cause them to make an undeserving admission by their own lips, but what has now been decided upon is this—that only two resolutions are to be proposed and passed in the public meeting, one of which is to declare that the reply returned by Lord Reay in a private letter to Sir Dinshaw M. Petit is satisfactory and to express thanks to Lord Reay therefor. And the other resolution is to make a protest only against what Mr. Ommaney has written against the Parsees in his note, and to forward the two resolutions to the Hon'ble Government. The said two resolutions are quite reasonable and no doubt every Parsee will not but approve of them" and concludes, "At last we are ourselves also glad that the note of warning which the *Kaiser-i-Hind* newspaper had sounded two weeks back and the strong recommendation which it had made to act with caution have unmistakably taken effect this week. In the "Rast Goftar" of the 11th of August appeared two paragraphs, headed, "Requisition to the Trustee Sahebs of the Parsee Anjuman," and an article headed, "The Parsee Protest," and also a letter addressed to the editor of that paper and signed "Lavanjia Marchee," which alludes to the action of "Kaiser-i-Hind." He writes,—I am only reading part of the letter. "While, on the one hand, you are discharging your delicate duty towards the Parsees, there, on the other hand, your story telling contemporary Kasario, who, like the lying 'Gurgin' of "Furdusi's Shamana, has been making an empty show in order to pass off as a leader of the Parsee community; he, after riding on a horse of vanity on the open plain of folly, starts by hitting the ball of untruth, and bowls out, "Oh you, Parsee-fools. Do not prattle any more now." The reply sent by the Governor which you think insufficient is, we consider, sufficient and adequate. Therefore, at present, the undeserving insult which cannot be brooked given to the whole community is enough. Endure it for the present. The reason is that should you try to obtain further justice the 'Sircar' might, out of vexation, give a slap of rebuke. Then, on the contrary, you would lose your respect, &c., Bravo Kesaribhoy! Bravo! Really this is what is called the duty towards the community, and these are called well wishers of the community. Admitting for the sake of argument for a moment that the result at the public meeting according to the wisdom of the Parsee 'Gurgin' be against the Parsees, this ignorant writer, who has come out to give advice in a loud voice to a community, and that, too, to a community like the Parsees which would never brook any unjustifiable insult by erecting a building on groundless fears although the matter is considered proper by all, and are quite worthy of obtaining proper justice, must know that he has been doubting the good understanding of his own community as well as that of the 'Sircar.' This is not all, but he has been indirectly teaching cowardice to the rising young men of his community. I make bold to say, Sir, that his readers can hardly find a more excellent specimen of impartiality, and of the flattery of those connected with him. But, Sir, all sensible gentlemen at once perceive some secret in this turn of this paperwallah, which is this, that the smarting of your raping lashes on those shining baubles has not yet subsided. "This attempt to knock down on account of private grudge the worthy enterprising business, and one which would maintain the dignity of the whole community is highly objectionable," and when we consider that the paperwallah is solely indebted to the Parsees for his present condition, the attempt becomes liable to be scorned. The [illegible] of August, the 18th, appeared two articles, [illegible]ed, "Cordial Unanimity of the Parsees about [illegible]eeting." I will only read a few words out of [illegible]cle. "It is true that last week a report of an [illegible]sition in opposition to one calling for a public meeting did take rise in the self-interested flattery of a newspaper owner. But for that report the unanimity of the community about the public meeting could not fall off. The report, was suppressed as soon as it was raised. It could not breathe into being a counter-requisition. It is not so as to be into being. These two or four 'Settias,' who it was reported, had signed, it have not at all signed it. The counter-movement died before it came into existence. What does all this shows? Nothing but the firm unanimity of the Poona community. The example of the counter-requisition has given a new proof and support to the demonstration of unanimity by the whole race, and the counterparty, if there was one has, it may be iuformed, come to a unanimity by withdrawing not only the counter-requisition itself, but also the intention of making one. We do not want to blame the counter-intentionists, but, on the contrary, we congratulate them on withdrawing their intention. The public meeting was held on the 25th of August, and the resolutions passed at it were very considerably modified from those to be gathered as suggested to be proposed by the requisition; and in the 'Rast Goftar' of the 25th of August, appeared the two letters which are set out in the charges. It would appear that the complainant in his paper up to the 7th of August had taken the opinion, that the reply of Lord Reay to Sir Dinshaw was satisfactory, and that it was unnecessary that a public meeting should be called. That other leading members of the community agreed in that view. That on the 7th of August Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengali, Mr. Nusserwanjee Petit and Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel were of opinion it was not desirable to call a public meeting, and had the counter-requisition drafted and sent to the complainant's press to be printed, and the complainant was requested to obtain signatures to it. The gentlemen whose names I have mentioned signed it or were ready to do so, and the complainant did obtain, or try to obtain, several signatures to it; but on the afternoon of the 8th these gentlemen, in consequence of hearing that the resolution suggested by the requisition would be modified, were satisfied it was desirable a public meeting should be called, and at once discontinued proceeding further with the counter-requisition, and in the afternoon or evening of that day the complainant was informed of what had taken place and of the counter-requisition being dropped. The complainant afterwards published the two articles that appeared in his paper of the 11th of August. I will first consider the imputations principally complained of in the letter signed "A Parsee." That letter imputes to the complainant that he had instigated a certain person threatening them that they (I take it meaning the complainant and those who had previously been opposed to the public meeting) would attend the Sunday's public meeting, in order to point out that there was simply no unanimity, and to create a disturbance by committing a breach of the peace. There was no truth in those imputations, and the accused have not attempted to justify them on that ground. The accused were aware of the article published in the complainant's paper of the 11th of August in which the complainant supported a public meeting being held and evinced satisfaction that there was no longer a divergence of opinion. There was nothing to show that the complainant up to the time of the publishing of that letter had in any way altered his opinion as expressed in that article. That it was necessary for a meeting of the Anjuman that there should be no divergence of opinion. Still the accused published the letter and contend that the imputation is harmless. I think to impute to the complainant the editor of that paper, who had expressed those views—that he had acted in the underhand way of instigating a third person to go about with a report that certain persons would attend the meeting to point out there was no unanimity, and create disturbance even without the additional and stronger words by committing a preach of the peace—to defamatory, and is such as to injure his reputations as the editor and publisher of his paper. The complainant and the accused, too, looking at the articles they had published agreed, that it was necessary for passing resolutions at the Anjuman meeting, that the whole community should be unanimous. Still the accused publish in their paper this letter, signed "A Parsee." There is no evidence to prove who actually wrote the letter. The accused published it, and are responsible for the imputations in it in which they impute to the complainant that he behind his professed an authorised opinion and instigated a third person to act in a way that to every honest-minded man must appear mean and contemptible. There is no reason to doubt the evidence that the third person referred to was a Mr. Hormusjee N. Lord, who had previously had some disagreement with the accused in regard to their paper. As to the second letter addressed to "Our brother Kesario, Gurgin" and signed, "One who knows the Secret," the complainant's counsel places little weight upon the way in which the name "Gurgin" is used or in applying the term "contemporary of the spinning baubles." That term appears to have been used towards the complainant in consequence of certain portrait or pictures which he had previously on one or two occasions distributed amongst his subscribers. It is to be regretted so much time has been taken up in consulting authorities as to 'Gurgin's life and characters. I think I ought to be guided as to the use of the name of the 'Gurgin' by considering how it is applied in this letter and as to his character as stated in the article 'Rast Goftar headed "What a Miraculous Transformation in one Week Alone." But the principal imputations complained of in the letter are. "A man who, on account of private competition, proceeds to interfere with the good of the entire community.' Again, "A man owing to his difference of private opinion endeavouring to create a split amongst the public always comes to such a plight." "May the unanimity of the Parsees be always praised under the potency of which those who, being Parsees, proceed to make a mess of the Parsee community are obliged to sit (quiet) after sustaining a defeat and to change on the following Sunday what was said on the previous.' These imputations in this letter the accused attempt to justify under the exceptions 3 and 9 that they were expressions used in good faith respecting the conduct of the complainants touching a public question. The change of opinion by the complainant and his conduct in the part he took in the discussion respecting the question as to Lord Reay's letter, and as to whether or not a public meeting was desirable, and as to what he had to do with the counter-requisition were public questions, and were open to observation and criticism, and also the character of the complainant as it appeared in that conduct. But reading through the letter it appears to me to impute to him as such editor that he out of private rivalry alone caused the counter-requisition to be made. It says, "As you had taken one side, so he felt that he should take the other side and make a requisition against the requisition. The greater part of the allegations as to the part the complainant took in getting up the counter-requisition are untrue. The complainant had nothing to do with starting the counter-requisition, and what he had to do with it he did at the request of several of the leading members of the community. The accused knew who were the parties stated to have started the counter-requisition, and they had the means of enquiring of them about it. But there is no evidence to show that they made any enquiry at all before publishing this letter. It imputes to the complainant that on account of private competition he interfered with the good of the entire community, and arriving to his private opinion he endeavoured to cause a difference in his community. I think the intention was to show that the complainant was moved in the opposition he took by personal motives of rivalry alone, and the part he took was not an honest one. In fact that the complainant alone out of personal rivalry to the accused and their paper made the counter-requisition and opposed the public meeting. These imputations being untrue are defamatory. Being of opinion that both letters do contain imputation that are defamatory to the complainant, the question is, what penalty I should inflict. I do not think the complainant has in any way seriously suffered from these imputations, and under all the circumstances I think it would be sufficient if I inflict such a penalty as will give the parties the right, if they think fit, to appeal from this decision. I fine the accused Rs. 201 each, and I award to the complainant Rs. 150 out of each fine.

The crowd, which had swarmed into the Court, received the Magistrate's decision with loud cheers and claps.

Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree applied to his Worship for a copy of the judgment and proceedings with a view to an appeal to the High Court.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

THE BHOWNUGGER DEFAMATION CASES.

SADASHUNKER MANISHUNKER VS. GIRJASHANKER KASHIRAM.

THIS was an appeal preferred by the Government of Bombay against an order of acquittal passed by Mr. Jethalal Varajbhai, First-class Magistrate of Ahmedabad, in a case in which Sadashunker Manishunker, a police fouzdar at Mahoowa in the State of Bhownugger, charged one Girjashunker Kashiram, editor, manager, printer, and publisher of a vernacular newspaper called the *Rajyabhakta and Swadharmaistha*, with defamation. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, Advocate-General, with Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, and Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Government Pleader, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Branson, with Mr. Chimanlal, represented the accused.

The Advocate-General said that the charge was one of defamation brought in the lower court by the complainant Sadashunker Manishanker, police fouzdar at Mahoowa, in the State of H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger. The defamation was published in a paper called the *Rajyabhakta and Swadharmaista*, in its issue of the 7th January last, and it was proved in the case that the issues of that date had been published and circulated in Ahmedabad, and it was for that reason that the prosecution was instituted at Ahmedabad. The article in question was entitled "A Little Picture of the Sufferings of the Bhownugger subjects." The accused was acquitted by the magistrate, who delivered his judgment in the case on the 20th May last, and the complainant had accordingly presented a petition to Government, in which, among other things, it was stated that the real issue in the case was not appreciated by the magistrate; that he had taken a confused and erroneous view of (1) what was necessary for the prosecution to prove, and (2) what constituted a sufficient defence in a trial for defamation; and the result was a complete failure of justice in this case, and unless the decision was appealed from and reversed, a possible mischievous precedent would be established in regard to other and future cases. The Advocate-General then read the judgment of the magistrate, and in commenting on the same observed that the magistrate had taken a view of the law which was absolutely incorrect and erroneous, which if allowed to stand would completely wreck all the accepted notions of the law of libel. The question was whether the accused had succeeded in proving that he had made the defamatory statements after sufficient enquiries had been made into them, and whether he was justified in acting on the information he said he had received in the matter. Another question that arose out of the judgment was, whether upon the evidence adduced on behalf of the accused, the statements were made in good faith, under one of the "exceptions" of the defamation section of the Penal Code. After reading the article in question, and the evidence given by witnesses on behalf of the accused, the Advocate-General remarked that there could not be the slightest doubt that the statements were of a most reckless character and were not made in good faith. The learned counsel then read the evidence of four or five different witnesses by way of proving that the publication was made at Ahmedabad. He cited the law and cases in support of his contention that although the paper was printed and published in Bombay, it must also be taken to have been published at Ahmedabad by reason of its being circulated amongst certain people in that city.

Mr. Branson observed that he appeared to support the acquittal, although not on the grounds on which the magistrate had put it. He supported the acquittal on the ground that there was no evidence that the accused had committed the offence, if it was at all an offence, of which he was charged in Ahmedabad. It was contended before the magistrate, and an application to that affect had also been made to the High Court, that there was no evidence of the publication of the paper in Ahmedabad. The learned counsel urged that the accused was only the editor and not the proprietor of the paper, and he was not therefore responsible for the publication in Ahmedabad by servants or other employes of the press.

Mr. Justice Parsons remarked that the servants of the press were the agents of the proprietor, and any copy of the paper sent by them to Ahmedabad was a publication in that city.

Mr

THE CHARTERED BANK CASE.

ACQUITTAL OF THE PRISONERS.

On Saturday, before Mr. Justice Prinsep and the special jury, the case of the Empress *vs.* Shama Churn Sen, came to a close, having lasted thirteen days.

CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Mr. Justice Prinsep charged the jury as follows :—Gentlemen of the Jury,—We have now arrived at the last stage of this trial, which has occupied your attention for so many days. It now becomes my duty to lay before you the evidence of the case, to call upon you to form your opinion on the various portions of that evidence so as to arrive at a conclusion which will be your verdict upon the case. The case has, no doubt, occupied a larger share of the attention of the public ever since the discovery of what I may call a deficiency in the Bank's accounts, and you have no doubt at various times heard discussions regarding the character of the various persons connected with the case, and possibly that of the prisoner himself. You should efface from your minds as much as possible whatever you may have heard outside of this court, and you should specially be impressed with the importance of recollecting that it is your opinion, and yours alone, which will be valuable in the case ; that whatever anybody may think or conclude from reading or hearing of the case, they can never be in the position which you occupy, who have heard the whole of the evidence and the arguments of counsel, and it is for this reason that the fate of the prisoner depends upon your ultimate decision. You must neither, on the one hand, be influenced by such a hastily formed opinion as that because Shama Churn Sen said that he had taken one, two or three lakhs, therefore he is guilty of the charge now before you, nor, on the other hand, should you hastily dismiss the case by saying that the Bank's affairs are in such utter confusion that it is impossible to say that the prisoner had taken the money. It is your duty to decide according to the evidence given in this court. I am particularly gratified to be assisted in this trial by gentlemen of such varied experience likely to lead to the formation of a verdict which will carry with it general confidence ; for I know there are amongst you some gentlemen who are specially qualified to deal with accounts ; some of you who are men of business, and therefore practical men of the world; and the whole of you, who, in your positions as members of the special jury, are particularly qualified by your intelligence and position to try this case.

I will first remind you that the charge on which the prisoner is to be tried is one of criminal breach of trust of three lakhs of rupees by the prisoner as cashier of the Chartered Bank. The offence is described in the Indian Penal Code, and, as applying in the present case, I will read in the terms of the law, that the prisoner as cashier, being entrusted with money belonging to the Bank or having dominion over money belonging to the Bank, dishonestly misappropriated or converted it to his own use, he, being in that capacity entrusted with such, dishonestly misappropriated or converted it to his own use, in violation with his own agreement with the Bank, and that such criminal breach of trust is said to have been committed on or about the 14th April, 1890. There was considerable discussion before you were empanelled as to what properly constituted a charge of this description, and I then held and still maintain the opinion that, in order to constitute a criminal offence of this description, there must be in such charge a distinct criminal act. In the present instance, I understand from the evidence, if that evidence is believed by you, that the prisoner at one time did take the sum of three lakhs from the Bank, and converted it to his own private purposes, thereby depriving the Bank of its money and dishonestly obtaining it for himself. I take it in explanation of this view of the law that it is not necessary to prove embezzlement (to make use of a familiar term) of any particular item of money he may have received from the Bank. It would be sufficient, in the view I take, that payments were made into his hands on behalf of the Bank, that they formed with other monies a gross sum, and that out of that gross sum he took a particular sum of three lakhs which was the property of the Bank at one time. This is what I understand the charge to be, and this is the point on which I ask your verdict. The case, as you have no doubt noticed, depends almost entirely on the confessions said to have been made by the prisoner, and in addition to those statements you will have to consider the accounts of the Bank, and how far they show that those confessions were true. In the view that I take of this matter generally, it is not sufficient for the conviction of the prisoner that he should merely have confessed that he committed a crime. It is absolutely necessary to show that the facts which he mentioned are true and that the confession itself is substantially true.

I will proceed to consider the case on the facts, reserving, until the conclusion, the consideration of the accounts of the Bank. In order to put the case more clearly before you, I propose to take the various occurrences deposed to in the evidence, in their chronological order. We have first of all evidence that, on the evening of the 11th April, Mr. Adamson, one of the sub-accountants of the Bank, in pursuance of his duty, took the cash balance from the prisoner on the statement entered in the cash-balance book, which is sworn to be in the handwriting of the prisoner. In that statement, which is deposed to by Adamson, and on which appear his initials, it appears that the sum of Rs. 1,91,046-5-2 was in the hands of the treasurer. You will recollect the practice of the Bank in respect to dealings with such matters, and about this and all general points there can be no doubt that it was the duty of one of the sub-accountants at the close of each day to take the cash from the treasurer or a statement presented by him, to count the notes which were handed to him by the treasurer, to compare the number of those notes and the cheques with the entries in the cash-balance statement, and to proceed to the treasury, and to count the number of bags of cash on hand. And having thus ascertained that the balance as stated in the book was correct, to initial that book and lock up the notes with the other cash, the key of that treasury being with the treasurer, and another key, which is described as that of a handle necessary to the opening of the treasury, being with the sub-accountant. From this I understand that neither the one or the other of them could enter into the treasury without the assistace of the other. This act was considered, on the handing over of the cash to the sub-accountant as the representative of the Bank. Next morning, when the cashier comes, the treasury is unlocked, and the notes and cash are handed over respectively to the poddars in each department to carry on the business of the Bank for the day. So that we may take it that, after Mr. Adamson had locked up the money on the evening of the 11th, the cash remained in the same state until the treasury was again opened on the morning of the 14th, Saturday the 12th being a Native holiday, and the 13th Sunday. We then find that when it became the duty of the sub-accountant,—who was in charge of the clean cash-book department, to make up the clean cash-book, which contained the entries of the Bank's transactions of the previous day—when he, on the following morning in the performance of his duty, made up the accounts of that day as usual, he compared it with the cash-balance book which he had signed on the previous business day. With the view of ascertaining whether the accounts balanced, the difference between the credits and the debits as exhibited in the clean cash-book should correspond with the entries in the cash balance book—that is to say, the amount of cash in the hands of the cashier. Mr. Adamson has told you that he was unable to get anything like a correspondence in his accounts,or rather I should say a correspondence between the balance of his accounts and the balance exhibited in the cash-balance book. While he was engaged in this duty, the attention of the accountant was drawn to something in a statement before him, and he directed Mr. Lindsay, who accordingly proceeded to make enquiries as to the difference between the clean cash-book and the cash balance book of the 11th. Mr. Lindsay has distinctly stated that this was between 4 and 5 o'clock—certainly not before 4 o'clock—on the 14th, and that he was engaged on this duty up to a late hour at night. He tells you, first of all, that he proceeded to examine the clean cash-book. He, first of all, went to the general office to check the clean cash-book ; that, after he had counted the cash, he checked the clean cash-book and found that it would not agree with the cash balance, that he went to the Cash Department and asked Shama Churn Sen whether he had balanced his book, and he said there was a difference. He then asked him how much, and he said until the books were checked he could not say. On this occasion, it would seem that he was accompanied by Mr. Adamson. That occurred at about 8 o'clock. He says that on that occasion he for the first time saw the second entry of the cash balance of the 11th following the statement which had already been signed with the initials of Mr. Adamson ; that in Mr. Adamson's presence he asked the cashier the reason of this, and was told that the first statement was a mistake ; that he had omitted to take account of a box of notes, and that the second statement had been drawn up accordingly. Mr. Adamson, in confirmation of Lindsay's statement, said it was 6 o'clock when Lindsay came out and spoke to him ; from which he would have it believed that this was the first time Lindsay came into the office to make this enquiry ; and he describes the visit to the cashier at about 8 o'clock in the following terms, (evidence read). It seems that a little afterwards, a peon came to Lindsay with a message, and thereupon Lindsay went out to the Cash Department and the prisoner spoke to him, and this interview took place. Lindsay says that while he was re-checking the clean cash-book, a peon brought him salams from Shama Churn, and he thus describes what took place :—"I went into the Cash Department, and Shama Churn told me I would find the cash three lakhs short. I asked him how that could be, and he told me he had purchased 300 chests of opium, and being unable to get a loan from the Bank of Bengal that day he had taken three lakhs to pay for it. He asked me to say nothing to Marshall, as he would most probably be able to obtain money on the following day. I said I could give no such promise, as I must report it to Marshall. That was about 10 o'clock." With reference to this statement Lindsay further states that there was nothing in his conduct to lead the prisoner to believe that the matter would be treated as a civil one. He further stated in another portion of his examination : "On the 14th, when Shama Churn Sen asked me not to report to Marshall, I said I must report it. I have no recollection of saying anything else. When he said he would get money, I said nothing." In a subsequent passage Lindsay says,—"I told him that the balance did not correspond. That was the commencement of what took place. I should say that I told him what the balance was, but I cannot say what I said. As far as I can recollect, the difference was about five lakhs. The clean cash-book was not closed, but I have no doubt I have told him the difference. I don't remember what he said. I have no recollection of examining his books." It was pointed out that in cross-examination in the police court on the 30th July, Lindsay did not mention the words "that day" ; that is to say that he had been unable to obtain a loan against opium that day, and he took three lakhs from the cash. But it would seem that in the first statement he made in the absence of the prisoner, he had made that statement. Therefore, his having omitted it on the second occasion does not show that it was intended to be an addition for the purpose of making the case stronger against the prisoner, or in any way altering what he said. It will be for you to take that into consideration and attach any weight to it you think proper. There is another statement which Lindsay made also bearing on the same question. We have this fact stated by Lindsay, and I leave you to consider the importance of this statement and how far you believe him, that he was sent for by the treasurer, and after having stated that he could not tell how the cash was short, he of his own accord told Lindsay that the cash was three lakhs short and explained, as I have already told you, how the money was taken by him. Lindsay then said he must report this to Mr. Marshall, and when the cashier asked him not to report it, he said he could make no promise. After that, the notes were locked up, and they all left the office. Next morning Lindsay arrived before Shama Churn Sen and at once went to Marshall, and in consequence of that he waited for the arrival of Shama Churn Sen and took him at once to Marshall, he remaining himself outside on the landing. We have then a statement made by Marshall as to what took place between him and Shama Churn Sen. I will not at present burden my narrative by referring in any detail to the arguments that have been addressed to you, namely, any inducement that you may possibly conclude had been offered to Shama Churn Sen, or which, as has been suggested by Mr. Jackson, may have operated as an inducement, because I will again come back to the subject. It is only my intention at present to place before you in a narrative form the course of events. The prisoner then went to Marshall, and Marshall then asked him, "Is it true that the cash is lakhs short ?" The prisoner said, "Yes, I have bought opium and have lost money in speculations, and shares and papers as well." He then said, "I will put the matter straight." Marshall said "Come down to the office." "We went on together, I and Lindsay and Shama Churn Sen. When we went down I said 'Give me the master-key of the treasury. I cannot keep you longer in the service of the Bank.' He then went away, saying I will go and arrange the matter with my friends." In a subsequent portion of his deposition Mr. Marshall described the interview in this way (evidence read). Thereupon the prisoner left the Bank, as far as we understand it, dismissed from the office of cashier. Shortly afterwards, something about an hour more or less, the prisoner's son brought a letter, which has been before you, and which I will read to you, and which is stated by the witness to be in the handwriting of the prisoner and to bear his signature. The letter is in the following terms. (Letter F read). On receipt of that letter Marshall and Lindsay proceeded to Shama Churn Sen's house. There an interview took place which I shall shortly describe, and which I shall again refer to as being a confirmation by Shama Churn Sen of what he had stated before to Marshall and Lindsay. I wish to describe exactly the purport of the interview that took place, and shall, therefore, refer to this matter at greater length presently. Marshall then went to his solicitor, Farr, who apparently had been the solicitor also of the prisoner. I am not going to refer at very great length to the conduct of Farr with regard to the prisoner, because we at present know nothing at all about that. I will merely state at the present time that Marshall went naturally to take advice from his solicitor, and afterwards had an interview in company with Farr with his counsel, Mr. Wodroffe, at about 5 o'clock, and immediately afterwards between 5 and 6 Farr and Marshall went down to see Shama Churn Sen. That was another interview, and I will again refer at length to what took place at that interview, so that you may form your own opinion as to what took place and as to the conduct of the parties. On the 16th I don't find that there was any meeting between the parties, but after the interview between Farr and Marshall and the prisoner, the following telegram was despatched to the Directors of the Bank of London. (Telegram read.) There was no meeting, as far as we can learn from the evidence, between the parties on the 16th, but the following telegram was sent in the course of the afternoon (telegram read). Then on the 17th another letter came from Shama Churn Sen to Marshall (letter read). That letter apparently was delivered to Marshall on the evening of the 17th. On the 18th, in the morning, early, the following telegram was received from the head-quarters of the Bank in London in cipher. The telegram runs thus (telegram read.) Then a copy of this telegram was sent to Farr, and Farr proceeded to see Shama Churn Sen with Marshall. He did not find the prisoner at home, and wrote this letter at his house and left it there (letter read). Not being able to find Shama Churn, they proceeded to Obinash's office. That was on the 18th. On the 19th it appears that in Marshall's presence certain securities were handed over to Farr. On the 23rd a telegram was received from England in these words (telegram read). That was after the telegram of the 16th, which informed the Directors of the Bank that Shama Churn and his relatives refused to hold unless the Bank refrained from criminal prosecution. On the 25th a letter was sent by Abinash to Farr asking him for a list of the securities handed over to him ; and Farr wrote his initials on the peon-book with the words, "Will send." Then nothing apparently happened until the 21st May, when the following telegram came from England (telegram read). On the 23rd May a warrant was taken out, and criminal proceedings were instituted.

His Lordship then went on to deal with the examination of the accounts and the statement made by the prisoner as to the defalcation of the three lakhs, and with Lindsay's statement. If the jury accepted that, there could be no doubt that if the money was taken, it was taken without any authority whatever. Variations in Lindsay's and Marshall's statements in regard to the confession and statement had been referred to by counsel for the defence, and reference was made to the lapse of time which had occurred since they were made and spoken to at the trial. If there was absolute accuracy and no varations at all, then there was ground for questioning them. His Lordship then dealt with the events of the 16th April, and referring to the confession, said he had ruled it was admissable, and he had at the same time determined to ask the jury for an expression of opinion on the subject as to whether it was obtained under any inducement. If so, the jury were at once to set it aside, and not allow it to influence them in their verdict. His Lordship explained the ground on which any inducement was to be found. His Lordship then dealt with the inducement, and the evidence bearing upon it, and the conduct of the prisoner in writing the second letter. The confession may have been induced by the kindly, weak nature of Mr. Marshall in taking the disclosures in the way he did ; but this ground was not sufficient to warrant the confession being made on the ground of inducement. His Lordship then dealt with the interviews, and in reference to the share Mr. Farr had in them, his Lordship remarked that there was no reason to believe that Mr. Farr, with the instincts of a lawyer, would not have abstained from acting in any way to induce the confession being made or encouraged. There was the distinct denial of the two principal witnesses that any promise of any kind had been made. Referring to the events of the 17th His Lordship placed before the jury two readings of the telegrams in reference to obtaining from criminal proceedings. His Lordship then dealt with the cash balance and cash book and the amounts which were in the till on the 11th and 14th, and the evidence of Sarat Pall, who, his Lordship remarked, was materially contradicted by Marshall and Lindsay. His Lordship next dealt with the part of the case which was of material importance, namely, whether on the confession made, the three lakhs were taken "on that day." The words quoted were not spoken to by Marshall, nor even by Lindsay, at the trial. This was a matter for the jury to consider. His Lordship then dealt with the figures on which the charge was based, and the manner in which the three lakhs was arrived at. Reference was also made to the omission from the present charge of embezzling a cheque for Rs. 2,63,000, which had been contained in the original warrant.

His Lordship concluded his summing up, which lasted nearly four hours, with the following remarks :—This case, I think, must be universally admitted as one of the most difficult cases which has ever fallen to the lot of either judge or jury to try. I must say for myself that I think it is rather an invidious task to have placed before us a case of such a complexion that it was almost impossible, if defalcations of this kind did exist to any large extent, for them not to find some intimation of it that they might found a charge against the cashier. It is from these points of view I put the case to you, and if I am wrong, no doubt I will be corrected if, by reason of any misdirection on my part, a wrong verdict should be delivered, and in putting it in this way it is hardly necessary to remind you as men of the world and of experience, that if you have any reasonable doubt, you must give it to the prisoner. You must not be influenced by the fact which has been made much off that he has embezzled twelve lakhs, but it is your duty to consider whether upon the charge laid before you he embezzled that particular sum of money, namely, a sum of three lakhs. I leave the case entirely in your hands.

The jury then retired to consider their verdict.

Mr. Jackson, during this interval, intimated to his Lordship that, in addition to the points already reserved, there were several others which he wished to have reserved, and which had arisen during the course of the charge of the jury. These related to questions of misdirection and omission.

His Lordship remarked that he had reserved the whole of the case so far as he was concerned.

Mr. Jackson pointed out that his Lordship had failed to direct the jury with reference to the entries in the clean cash book and the cash balance book. Another point was misdirection with reference to the letter from Mr. Farr and the injunction to the jury to disregard the evidence of Sarat Pal. Another point was a misdirection as to the way in which the telegram was to be read. The suggestion as to this came neither from the prosecution nor the defence. Counsel also asked the point to be reserved whether or not the Bank had treated this as a civil liability. His Lordship had further made no reference to the man Brindabun, who was not called and who could have given evidence in respect to the interview with Mr. Farr. The writer of the clean cash-book had not been called, and no reference to those contentions were made in the charge to the jury. No reference was also made to the Bank of Bengal books and the entries in them. There was also another point as to what constituted inducement, in reference to the kindly-disposed nature of Mr. Marshall.

His Lordship said that the whole case had been reserved on the most material points, and there was no use in pressing the others.

On the jury returning after a consultation of thirty-five minutes, the Foreman intimated that they were unable to come to a unanimous verdict.

His Lordship—You must go back again, and if there is any point on which you want instruction I shall be glad to give it to you.

The Foreman.—I am afraid there is no chance of our being unanimous.

His Lordship.—I am afraid you must go back again. I cannot accept a verdict given in so short a time.

The jury retired again, and after another consultation, returned to court with a unanimous verdict of not guilty.

The Advocate-General.—I should like with regard to the other charge against Shama Churn Sen, that his trial should be postponed till the next sessions.

His Lordship.—No, I will not postpone it.

The Advocate-General.—Of course, if your Lordship will not do so, I shall not offer any objection, but in respect of the other counts I shall offer no evidence, and in respect of his son, Abinash Chunder Sen, I shall offer no evidence either.

Shama Churn Sen was then formally arraigned and pleaded not guilty to eight counts of an indictment charging him with having on various dates in Calcutta cheated the Chartered Bank in respect of sums of Rs. 2,69,000, Rs. 1,56,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 40,000, Rs. 1,23,000, Rs. 75,000, Rs. 38,000 and Rs. 10,000. The jury were empanelled, and the Advocate-General offering no evidence in support of the charges, the jury, under his Lordship's direction, returned a formal verdict of not guilty on all the counts. The prisoner was accordingly ordered to be discharged.

Abinash Chunder Sen, the son, was then formally arraigned and pleaded not guilty to having abetted the father in cheating in respect of the sums above named. The Advocate-General offering no evidence, the jury, under his Lordship's directions, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was ordered to be discharged. There was some applause in court when these verdicts were returned, but the excitement was promptly suppressed, and the prisoners left the court amid the congratulations of numerous friends.

AN INDIAN PICKFORD.

An enterprising attempt, writes the *Pioneer*, is about to be made, under the auspices of the East Indian Railway, to establish an agency for the house-to-house delivery of goods which have been conveyed by train, on the principle of the Parcel Carrying Companies in England. Everyone knows the amount of trouble and delay involved in having to convey parcels by hand, often a distance of some miles, to and from Indian railway stations, so the new plan, if successful, will be hailed as a boon by the public at large. Messrs Burn and Co., the firm who have embarked on the project, propose making their first experiment at Cawnpore by undertaking to carry the consignments of packages which are constantly passing between the large mills and the railway stations ; while the Railway Company intend to help them by giving every facility in the matter of booking and taking delivery. No more suitable place could have been fixed upon, for it happens that most of the mills are situated at a considerable distance from the goods situated, and this will give the Carrying Company a great advantage, and make their services all the more appreciated. The new agency should pay well. Whether it will ever be able to extend its operations to private parcels delivery is another matter, for in the case of single packages the cheapness of Indian labour comes into competition. It is impossible to say, however, that if the scheme works well the "Indian Pickford Van" may not in the course of a year or two become a familiar reality. It has been recognised that the establishment of a telephone system will greatly assist the new project ; and it so happens that the Municipality and the commercial elements of Cawnpore are making a combined movement to get the sanction of the local Government to a very complete and efficient telephone scheme which has been elaborated. There would be little doubt, we should think, about Government co-operating in the matter ; the only wonder is that this nowadays indispensable accompaniment of commercial progress has been absent from Cawnpore so long.

REPORTED DISAFFECTION IN CABUL.

News of possibly serious import reaches us from across the Afghan frontier, writes the Lahore paper. It is stated that the Amir's durbar at Cabul, which was held on the 1st instant, was the scene of much talk and abuse of the British Government. The principal subject of discussion was the proposed Cabul River Railway, to consider which the durbar was actually convened. Almost the whole of the Afghan Chiefs held in favour by the Amir were invited to attend, and there also appeared among them a political Moulvi of Muskat, who took a prominent part in the discussion. The chiefs congratulated the Amir on his success in hindering the progress of British influence in Afghanistan. The Amir then expressed his indignation at the aggressive measures adopted by the British Government in India in trying to construct a railway in his territory without obtaining his sanction. The Moulvi of Muskat, thereupon, denounced the British in rather harsh terms, and warned the Amir against British influence. The former history of Cabul and its rebellion, together with the recent Kashmir incident, were all brought forth as evidencing British dishonesty, in the course of which Muhammad Yakub Khan's capture was made the subject of much comment. The Chiefs advised the Amir to keep the British as far out of his territory as possible, and in conclusion the Amir consented to do so. This, our correspondent claims to be able to say on good authority, was all that was done in the Amir's durbar. his Highness has expressed his desire to leave Cabul shortly for Balkh, but it is not known for what purpose.

The Customs Board have issued an order which will act as an unpleasant surprise to persons with smuggling propensities. It has hitherto been a practice that when a passenger from abroad lands in this country, the Customs officer, for a consideration, shuts his eyes to the possession of contraband goods by the "generous" traveller, who, if afterwards detected, may be charged before a magistrate, or released on forfeiting the goods and paying a fine of treble the value and the duty payable. According to the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Daily Post*, the new order of the Board deprives the officials of this alternative, and in future any person offering gratuities to an officer is in every case to be charged at the local police-court with attempting to bribe an officer to neglect his duty.

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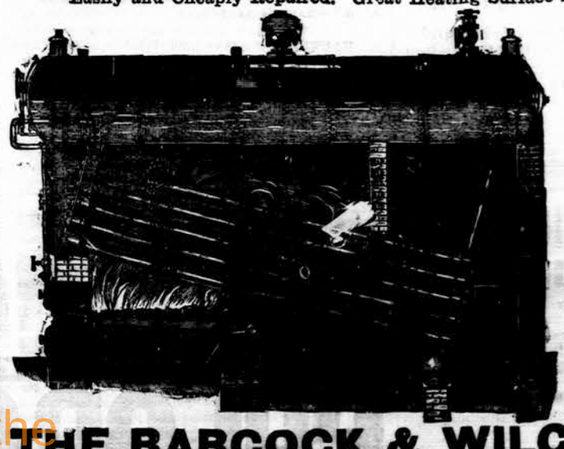

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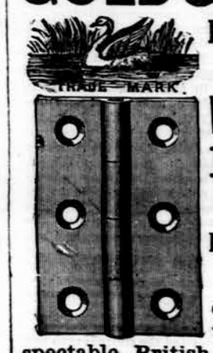

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